



2013-2014

ANNUAL REPORT

**Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial
Development (CRRID)**



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FOREWORD

The Annual Report for the Academic Year April 2013- March 2014 presents notable features of the research, development, training, publication and programme/projects carried out by Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development (CRRID) in this financial year.

Though the picture is very revealing and also impressive in the context of many achievements, yet it is not free from several constraints. The Faculty and Staff of the CRRID converted these constraints into challenges and made success of each assignment carried out under the guidance of Professor Sucha Singh Gill, Director General.

The same could be said about Professor (Dr.) Kuldip Kaur who besides conducting as well as guiding her own research assignments has been efficiently managing the administrative affairs as Acting Secretary cum Establishment Officer.

The Annual Report not only makes an interesting reading but also instructional in its contents.

To bring out the report, which has presentation of many diversified activities carried out in this financial year, is not an easy task particularly by a limited staff. Notwithstanding the vastness of the research, academic, development, training, publication and related activities having carried out are very well reported. Much of the efforts have been put in by an able and committed Head of the Library Ms. Meena Jatana and her few associates: Ms. Aarti Sood, Mr. Sukhwinder Singh Randhawa, Mr. Harsh Singh Rawat and Mr. Hem Singh Thakur.

I wish to express my deep appreciation to all of them for this excellent presentation.

Rashpal Malhotra
Executive Vice Chairman
CRRID, Chandigarh

DIRECTOR GENERAL'S REPORT

The academic year of 2013-14 has remained very busy for the faculty and CRRID staff. The faculty has published substantial research work and completed several projects on various themes. The CRRID faculty has completed 45 research projects, including capacity building programmes. These projects/programmes have been in the area of clean coal technology, social impact assessment, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), Micro finance, land reforms and land leasing laws, state finances, rural credit and financial penetration, evaluation of mid-day meal scheme, capacity building project under BRGF in Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir, annual and five year plans for BRGF districts and cooperative development, peace and security in South and Central Asia, rural development, panchayati raj and urban local bodies, population studies and education.

The faculty has published three books titled:

- (i) Leveraging Economic Growth for collective Prosperity in South Asia;
- (ii) Rural Local Self Government in India: Some Development Experiences;
and
- (iii) Fiscal Reforms and Sub-National Governments: Some Reflections.

Besides, the faculty has published 52 research papers in the reputed journals and edited volumes in the areas of their research. The faculty has also been publishing popular articles in the newspapers and participating in media debates at local TV channels.

The CRRID has organized 41 seminars/lectures/training workshops and interactions during this year. These seminars and lectures have been addressed by distinguished personalities, experts and scholars. The prominent among them have been Shri Md. Hamid Ansari, Vice President of India, Mr. Alex Kande, Mupompa, the Governor of Western Kasai – Occidental Province of Kongo, Shri Shivraj Patil, Governor of Punjab, Dr. K.K. Paul, Governor of Meghalaya, Shri N.N. Vohra, Governor of J & K, Shri Omar Abdullah, Chief Minister of J & K, Professor Adil Najam, Vice Chancellor of Lahore University of Management Sciences (LUMS), Dr. Sanjiv Gupta, Deputy Director of Fiscal Affairs, IMF, Washington DC, Dr. Mohammad Waseem of LUMS, Lahore, Dr. Kathryn Lum, Centre for Migration

Policy, European University Institute, Florence, Italy, Shri Pinak Ranjan Chakravarty, Secretary, MEA, to name a few.

The CRRID is widely acclaimed for ability to initiate policy and action oriented research and mobilize its own resources for this purpose. The special mention may be made of the major projects undertaken such as Cooperative Development, Peace and Security in South and Central Asia, RBI Chair, Nehru SAIL Chair, SBI Chair and several projects sponsored by various ministries and international organizations. The Centre is also publishing a highly prestigious international quarterly, **Man and Development**. The journal is edited by eminent educationist and distinguished economist, Professor S.S. Johl.

The CRRID library has added 523 books and reports this year. The ICSSR, New Delhi has provided access to databases JSTOR, Indianstat Database, EcoLit with full text (EBSCO) and online data series: EPWRS India time series. The library is a special attraction for scholars and research students from this region. This year five students from Economics Department, Panjab University worked for three months as intern with our faculty.

The CRRID has collaborative programme with Shastry Indo-Canadian Institute, Calgary, Hanns Seidel Foundation, New Delhi, Centre of Asian Studies, University of Kashmir, RBI, SBI, SAIL, Centre for Policy Research (CPR), New Delhi, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Govt. Of India, HUDCO, New Delhi, Government of Haryana. ICSSR, New Delhi has been providing financial support to CRRID and Department of Planning, Government of Punjab, has been extending financial support on matching basis.

The financial support is used as per guidelines of the supporting agencies. The overall accounts of CRRID are regularly audited. In case of government grants, accounts are audited by auditors of A.G. Punjab. It gives me pleasure to present the details of academic activities, financial support and staff status of the CRRID.

Sucha Singh Gill

INTRODUCTION

The Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development (CRRID), an autonomous research institute, was registered as a scientific and educational charitable society under the Indian Societies Registration Act, 1860, in the Union Territory (UT) of Chandigarh in July, 1978. The CRRID Society was collectively conceived by a group of like-minded intellectuals drawn from different disciplines and backgrounds to promote research, publication, development, training and similar creative activities in the north-west region. It is among the 27 research institutes in the country supported by the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi, and enjoys the distinction of being the only one of its kind in the north-western states of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab and the Union Territory of Chandigarh.

CRRID was accorded “national status” in 1984 by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), Government of India, in recognition of its contribution to the cause of social science research in the broader national perspective. Since 1985 both the Government of India and the Government of Punjab have been supporting CRRID in its endeavours by providing regular financial grants on a matching basis respectively through the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi, and the Department of Planning, Government of Punjab, Chandigarh. In 1986, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, approved the setting up of a Population Research Centre at CRRID with 100 percent grant from the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. The Steel Authority of India (SAIL) set up Nehru SAIL` Chair in 2010 at CRRID. Reserve Bank of India established RBI Chair in 2011 and State Bank of India established SBI Chair in 2012. These Chairs

have been set up with dedicated endowment funds for undertaking research and training programmes relevant to these institutes at CRRID. The Ministry of External Affairs has granted a five year programme of Cooperative Development, Peace and Security in South and Central Asia at CRRID.

CRRID has been granted recognition by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Ministry of Science and Technology, Government of India, as a Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (SIRD). It has been granted exemption u/s 80-G, 35 (10) (iii) and 10 (23c) (iv) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 by the Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance, Government of India. CRRID was granted special consultative status by the Economic and Social Council, United Nations, New York, in February, 2005.

The Centre, founded by Shri Rashpal Malhotra, had the rare distinction of having a veteran diplomat, thinker and administrator, Shri P. N. Haksar, as Chairman of its Governing Body and also as Editor-in-Chief of its International Quarterly, *Man and Development*. After the death of Shri Haksar in 1998, Professor Manmohan Singh, a reputed economist and then leader of the Opposition in the Rajya Sabha, was elected Chairman of the Governing Body and also President of the Society. He continued to guide the policies and programmes of the institute as its Chairman till he was elected Prime Minister of India. Currently, leading industrialist and well-known educationist, Shri Keshub Mahindra is the Chairman of the Governing Body of the Centre and also the President of the Society.

The Centre has grown from strength to strength with the dedication of its research, administrative, computer, library and other staff in building up an environment conducive to research, education, development and training activities being conducted for over more than three decades.

Broad Areas of Research Focused by CRRID

CRRID's primary focus has been on carrying out socially relevant research on rural and industrial development in the wider social, economic and political context. In view of the contemporary emerging scenario at the regional, national and global levels, its thrust areas are as follows:

- Panchayati Raj Institutions and Rural Development
- Urban Governance and Development
- Population, Health and Family Welfare
- Communalism and Conflict Resolution
- Education
- Gender Issues
- Industrial Development and Economic Growth
- Environment and Climate Change
- Migration and Diaspora
- Cooperative Development, Peace and Security in South and Central Asia
- Agriculture and Water Resources
- Inclusive Banking and Monetary Policy
- Microfinance and Special Help Groups
- Corporate Social Responsibility

MAJOR UNITS AT CRRID

Ministry of External Affairs Unit

Five year Programme on Cooperative Development, Peace and Security (CDPS) in South and Central Asia, Supported by Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi.

The Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development (CRRID) expanded its academic programme to conduct multi disciplinary research seminars and conferences to strengthen the relations between India and countries of South and Central Asia under the project/programme "**Cooperative Development, Peace and Security in South and**

Central Asia". This was initiated by Late Shri P.N. Haksar, a Veteran diplomat and thinker, as Chairman of the Governing Body of CRRID and Editor-in-Chief of the International Quarterly *Man and Development*. The programme started with the seminars in 1981 and again in 1983 and thereafter regularly from 1997 to date. In order to carry forward this programme, Shri Haksar sought 96 well researched articles on different aspects pertaining to the Asian region from eminent experts in India and abroad. In addition to the above 29 articles on the Asian region were published in volume I and volume IV by the CRRID in the memory of Shri P.N. Haksar.

The other initiative taken by the CRRID under his guidance, culminated in a project on 'Cooperative Development, Peace and Security in South Asia' and later extended to Central Asia. This initiative began with the holding of an international conference on this very theme, sponsored by the Japan Foundation in 1997. The Conference was inaugurated by Shri K.R. Narayanan, the then Vice-President of India, and addressed by Dr. Manmohan Singh, the then Union Finance Minister, Dr. A.P.J. Abul Kalam, the then Scientific Adviser, and attended by several eminent participants.

The Ministry of External Affairs found sufficient merit in this programme, and supported a series of subsequent lectures, seminars and conferences. This invaluable support enabled CRRID to organize interactive sessions and conferences in Chandigarh, Kolkata, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri-Lanka, and also in Uzbekistan. The project was extended to Central Asia under the advice of the then External Affairs Minister, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, who also inaugurated the Kolkota Conference, held in collaboration with the Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian Studies (MAKAIS) and the Global India Foundation. Prior to this, Shri Mukherjee had delivered the Haksar Memorial Lecture on the very theme of 'Cooperative Development, Peace and

Security in South Asia' at CRRID, Chandigarh. Collectively, more than 1000 delegates from India and abroad have participated in these events.

At the apex, CRRID has had the honour of having Shri Hamid Ansari, Vice-President of India, Dr. Manmohan Singh, Prime Minister of India, and Shri I.K.Gujral, former Prime Minister of India, to deliver the Haksar Memorial Lectures which primarily addressed the theme of Cooperative Development, Peace and Security and related issues in the Asian region.

All these activities mentioned above including the publications based on the deliberations and policy recommendations aroused enthusiastic response from the academicians, media experts, community leaders, diplomats, representatives of trade and industry, and the policy makers. The Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) which had been associated with this initiative practically from the very beginning recognized the need to back up this programme on a long-term basis. Consequently the MEA considered on merit and decided to provide an annual grant-in-aid for a period of five-years commencing from October 2011. Following this decision of MEA, CRRID has engaged full-time three Assistant Professors, four

Research Assistants, and three visiting professors/experts in this programme. The CRRID has already held highly represented international conferences in Dhaka (Bangladesh), Tashkent (Uzbekistan), New Delhi and Chandigarh (India). The Bangladesh conference was inaugurated by Hon'ble Minister of Finance and valedictory was given by Hon'ble Minister of Foreign Affairs, Bangladesh. Similarly, the three days conference in Chandigarh in March 2012 was inaugurated by the Advisor to the Prime Minister Shri T K A Nair and the valedictory was given by Hon'ble Pranab Mukherjee, the then Minister of Finance, Government of India. The deliberations of the conferences were widely publicized in regional and

national press and also are being published in book form.

Population Research Centre

The Population Research Centre (PRC) at the Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development (CRRID), Chandigarh, was established in 1986 on getting sanction from the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, New Delhi. It is one of the 18 Population Research Centres in India. Since its inception, the CRRID Population Research Centre has been engaged in various kinds of analytical, evaluative and interventionist demographic studies, with special focus on the northern region of India in general, and the state of Punjab, in particular. The studies of the PRC are largely guided and sponsored by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

Centre for Caucasian Studies

The Centre for Caucasian Studies was set up on November 1, 2003 at the Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development coinciding with the visit of H.E. Mr. Robert Kocharian, President of the Republic of Armenia. It aims at promoting awareness between India, Russia, the Caucasus and the Central Asian countries. The main focus is on international relations as well as other socio-economic programmes, which would be of mutual interest. To achieve this objective, the Centre organizes international conferences, lectures and academic exchanges.

Two Punjabs Centre

Two Punjabs Centre was set up on February 9, 2005 at CRRID, Chandigarh. The Centre aims at generating awareness on socio-economic developments in the Indian Punjab and the Pakistan Punjab, besides helping in changing the mindset of people and promoting linkages at the people-to-people level. At present the focus has shifted to South and Central Asia.

Urban Governance and Development Unit

The Urban Governance and Development Unit (UGDU) was set up at CRRID in 1997. When CRRID applied for HUDCO Chair funding, as recognition of the research and training works done by the UGDU, the institute was offered HUDCO Chair annual funding to the tune of Rs 7.5 lakhs in December 2003. The funding continued till March 2010. The UGDU has actively been engaged in research, training and consultancy on issues relating to urban governance and development. It aims to promote sustainable urban development in the north-west region of India. Over a period of time the UGDU has worked on the training and research projects funded by the NIUA, HSMI, HUDCO, NIPFP, YASHADA, AILSG, UAA, CEPT and state governments in the region. The UGDU has carried out many activities supported by the European Commission, FIRE (D) Project of USAID, Planning Commission, Ministry of Urban Development, State Governments in the region and documented best practices. The UGDU facilitated the formation of City Managers Association of Punjab (CMAP). The UGDU again applied for HUDCO Chair which was offered to CRRID in December 2012. The HUDCO Chair has been sanctioned initially for three years with annual funding of Rs. 20.0 lacs per annum.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THREE PRESTIGIOUS CHAIRS AT CRRID

Nehru-SAIL Chair

The Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) has set up Nehru-SAIL chair at CRRID with an aim to undertake programmes for socio-economic development, to work as a nodal point through which relevant studies can be encouraged and to disseminate the knowledge through lectures at various institutions. The scope and areas for research consultancy for the Nehru-SAIL Chair

would also be relevant to the Iron and Steel Industry and will include:

- Knowledge sharing by encouraging research and relevant studies in CRRID to cover augmentation of steel consumption in rural areas;
- Undertaking programmes of socio-economic development in the field of rural and industrial development;
- Allowing SAIL to harness the vast knowledge of the CRRID community in refining, evolving and developing its socio-economic and industrial development programme as a part of its CSR initiatives.

RBI Chair

RBI Endowment Scheme – Institution of RBI Chair at CRRID: RBI Chair has been instituted at CRRID for focused research in core areas covering regional economy, informal and formal credit and financial inclusion in the north-west region.

SBI Chair

SBI Chair is set up at CRRID in July 2012 for conducting research in the overall framework of areas relevant to State Bank of India mentioned hereunder:

- Promoting Panchayati Raj as an instrument of rural development;
- Making financial inclusion in the rural areas more effective through banking channels;
- Strengthening of credit usage for the economic upliftment of the rural households; and
- Entrepreneurial skill development in the rural areas.

2013-14: A SYNOPTIC VIEW

The Year 2013-14 saw many significant developments at the Centre. CRRID was involved in the prestigious ongoing project of the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India with the

Annual Grant-in-Aid of Rs. 1.75 Crores for five years for the promotion of Cooperative Development Peace and Security in countries of South and Central Asia through various research programmes and activities. CRRID also completed another prestigious project “Promotion of Sustainable Clean Coal Technology” sponsored by European Commission through lead applicant Venture East Consulting Limited (VEC), U.K.

The other notable event was the organization of two days International Conference on India’s Partnership with countries in Southern Africa, which was organized by the Indian Council of World Affairs at CRRID during February 3-4, 2014, and inaugurated by Hon’ble Shri Shivraj Patil, Governor of Punjab. Another two-days International Conference on Cooperative Development, Peace and Security in South Asia was organized by CRRID in collaboration with Centre for South Asian Studies (CSAS), Kathmandu, Nepal from February 15-16, 2014. In this conference Presidential Address was made by Shri Sushil Kumar Koirala and the Inaugural Address by Hon’ble Dr. Karan Singh, President, ICCR. This Conference was the first such event, which had the participation of Foreign Minister and Foreign Secretary of Nepal, Members of Parliament, Ambassadors, well-known experts, Head of Institutions and other dignitaries from Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, Myanmar, Pakistan and Srilanka.

8th Management Development Programme for the senior officers of RBI was conducted by CRRID from August 19-23, 2013 and 34th Management Development Programme focusing on Rural Banking for officers of State Bank of India was conducted by the Institute from January 28-30, 2014.

Several programmes were conducted by Urban and Rural Governance Unit. Financing Urban Infrastructure: Emerging Issues and Innovations on October 23-24, 2014 under HUDCO Chair Programme, Training Programme on Urban

Governance, Management and Municipal Finance from October 31- November 1, 2013, Orientation Programme for the Elected Representatives of Urban Local Bodies of Himachal Pradesh from November 19-22, 2013, November 26-29, 2013, December 2-5, 2013 and December 9-12, 2013. CRRID also organized an International Workshop on Imperatives for Planning for Equitable and Prosperous Cities from February 20-21, 2014 and Regional Workshop on Municipal Finance for Urban Local Bodies from March 6-7, 2014.

A laudable achievement for CRRID during the year was the completion of as many as 45 research projects and Capacity Building programmes. They covered various themes including Promotion of Sustainable Clean Coal Technology. Comprehensive Socio-Economic Assessment of project Catchment Area of Nashri-Chenani Tunnel Project in J&K, Preparation of social development plan of catchment area under the project widening and creating new alignment for the NH-21 from Kiratpur to Ner Chowk, Mandi. Under Nehru SAIL Chair, Report on CSR for the year 2012-13, Evaluation Study of Sustainable Development Projects of SAIL for 2012-13, Free education for underprivileged students, free health services under CSR and Corporate Social Responsibility project by CPSEs in Gonda district of Uttar Pradesh for the year 2012-13. Under SBI Chair, State wise comparison of financial inclusion in India, comparative study on implementation and impact of micro-finance through SHGs in Himachal Pradesh and Haryana and Impact of computerization of land records and review of land tenancy reforms and land leasing laws in Punjab. Under RBI Chair, analysis of state finances of Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab and Haryana, Rural credit and financial penetration in Punjab. Other projects include Implementation of Mid-day meal scheme in Union territory of Chandigarh, Capacity building project under BRGF of Hoshiarpur district, Deepening democracy: study on role of the local self government institutions in North Indian states.

Under Population Research Centre, project entitled Project Implementation Plan in the Union Territory of Chandigarh, Punjab (Bathinda and Muktsar district), Programme Implementation Plan 2013-14 in Punjab: Quarterly Monitoring Report for Barnala, Sangrur and Gurdaspur district. An evaluation of dhanlakshmi scheme in Punjab: A study of Sirhind Block, Natal Care Services in Punjab, Delivery care at district level of Punjab, Anti-Natal care at district level of Punjab and Kerala, A Comprehensive study of scheduled and non-scheduled castes of maternal mortality, family planning services in Punjab and Monitoring of district level household survey – 4 Punjab, Child Immunization Study in Punjab. Other studies include Capacity Building project under BRGF of district Hoshiarpur, Baseline survey of knowledge, attitude, behaviour, belief and practices of electorates in Chandigarh, Mid-term impact assessment study of BRGF 2009-10 to 2011-12 of district Sirsa, Haryana, Integrated district five year perspective plan and annual plans of Poonch, Ramban, Kupwara districts of Jammu and Kashmir, Bench marking for strengthening of Panchayati Raj system in India, National level monitoring in the state of Uttarakhand, Annual Plan under BRGF Mahendragarh. Under HUDCO chair Planning for the Urban poor in the North-western India, State of cities in North-western India: A Case of selected JNNURM cities and Housing basic services and urban poverty alleviation under BNNURM in the hilly town of Shimla district.

CRRID faculty was also involved in 31 research projects in the area of Cooperative development, Peace and Security in South and Central Asia, Nehru SAIL Chair projects, SBI Chair projects, RBI Chair projects, Tribal population in Himachal Pradesh, Employment Sectors or Entrepreneurship among women of scheduled caste families in Rural Punjab, International out-migration from Punjab, BRGF studies, five year and Annual plans under Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashastikaran, social security for migrant worker, women in unorganized sector,

reversing son preferences, panchayati raj systems, Micro finance through SHGs, Rural Transformation in India after liberalization, HUDCO Chair projects, Minority Issues etc.

The CRRID faculty published three books entitled Fiscal Reforms and Sub-national Governments: Reflections from State Studies, Leveraging Economic growth for Collective Prosperity in South Asia and Rural Local Self Government in India: Some Developmental Experiences'. In addition to it the faculty published 52 research papers in prestigious journals, popular magazines and newspapers. These cover diverse societal issues.

CRRID organized 41 seminars / lectures/ workshops / training programmes and interactions during this year on the issues like "Cooperative Development, Peace and Security in South and Central Asia", Clean Coal Technology, Management Development Programme for SBI, workshops on Municipal Finance and Urban Local Bodies.

CRRID faculty also participated in 165 seminars / conferences / workshops / interactions organized at home and abroad and also presented papers. The faculty was invited for special lectures by prestigious institutions and organizations. Twelve Members of the faculty made visits abroad for organization of seminars, interactive sessions, presentation of papers and participation in the conferences.

CRRID is widely acclaimed for its ability to initiate policy and action oriented research and mobilize its own resources for this purpose. Special mention may be made of the major projects undertaken by the Centre such as Cooperative Development, Peace and Security in South and Central Asia, RBI Chair Studies, SAIL Chair studies, SBI Chair studies, EU sponsored projects on Clean Coal Technology, Preparation of District development projects, Training of Panchayati Raj Institutions and ICSSR projects. The Centre is also publishing a highly prestigious International Quarterly, *Man and Development*, edited by Professor S.S. Johl.

RESEARCH PROJECTS (COMPLETED)

❖ Promotion of a Sustained Clean Coal Technology (CCT) Capacity in India.

Team: Rashpal Malhotra, S.K. Mangal, Sanjay Gupta, Meena Jatana and Aarti Sood.

Sponsor: European Commission through Lead Applicant Venture East Consulting Limited (VEC), U.K.

Date of commencement : December 2010

Date of Completion : August 2013

Objectives:

- To contribute to the achievement of greater environmental sustainability in the power sector in India.
- To develop a sustained CCT capacity in the power sector in India through establishing an integrated CCT knowledge platform to strengthen EU-China-Indo CCT cooperation;
- To develop skills and innovation needed to service CCT development; and
- To strengthen experts' networks & collaborative efforts to share knowledge, information, experience, lessons learned and suitable forms of governance to promote the use of CCT technologies to improve efficiency levels and reduce CO₂ emissions in the coal fired power plants in India.

Findings:

1. Coal will continue to play a crucial role in India's future development, particularly in power generation. Demand for coal in India is projected to increase dramatically in the short to medium term, although there are several key constraints that the Indian coal industry has to overcome. Advanced power generation technologies have a central role in helping to meet the various challenges in the country's coal-power sector. The decision to implement supercritical

technology in major projects under the 12th Plan is in line with global thinking and currently the cheapest and most effective technology to increase generation efficiency, decrease fuel consumption and reduce emissions. Ultra supercritical technology offers the same step change for future plans. It is critical for policy makers to ensure that this development pathway continues, whilst ensuring access to the latest technological advances in these areas.

2. The challenge of implementing CCT on large scale remains as daunting as ever. There are many barriers. Coal gasification and coal liquefaction are less pollution emitting technologies, but for their implementation on industrial scales a number of trade-offs between financial and technological considerations continue, mainly arising from quality of coal resource. There are financial, infrastructural, regulatory and governance barriers to be tackled in almost the entire coal chain starting from coal extraction to coal utilization and pollution abatement.
3. CCT has become the core issue in sustainable social and economic development. The vigorous development of clean coal technology is not only the need of current economic development, but also the practical option for the long-term energy development and one of the inevitable options as well for realising the sustainable development.
4. Clean coal technologies are at different stages in their development worldwide; all of them have different performance characteristics and technical barriers to overcome. However, it is quite likely that some or all of these technologies will have significant market shares worldwide including India over the course of the next 20 to 30 years.
5. Clean coal technologies are not the only answers to the problems that currently exist in the Indian energy industry. Other measures must be

explored as part of a structured and co-ordinated strategy. These should include the reduction of losses in the electricity distribution system – losses at 30% cannot be sustained and any significant reduction will provide benefits back through the whole power generation sector in terms of energy demand, reduction in power shortfalls and a decrease in fuel requirements thereby ameliorating the supply/demand gap. Synchronicity of the Southern grid with the Indian grid will enable more efficient use of energy surpluses and a reduction in power outages. Finally, promotion of awareness campaigns aimed at all energy consumers will help to create national understanding of energy saving in all the sectors of Indian economy and the need to justify energy usage at all times.

❖ **Implementation of Mid-Day-Meal Scheme in Union Territory of Chandigarh: An Evaluation**

Team: Kuldip Kaur, Baljinder Singh, Maninder Singh and Kanvi

Sponsor: District Education Officer, UT, Chandigarh

Date of Commencement : August 2013

Date of Completion : January 2014

Objectives: The objectives of the study are:

- To evaluate the impact of Mid-Day-Meal scheme, implemented in the selected schools of UT Chandigarh in terms of beneficiary satisfaction, marking procedures and leakages (if any) and;
- To make suggestions for improving and strengthening the Mid-Day-Meal scheme for better goal oriented with the given targets of the scheme.

Findings: The following targets were assigned to field agency to evaluate the status of MDM Scheme. The following results have been observed.

(i) Regularity in serving MDMs

- 100 percent regularity was observed as reported by the teachers.
- According to the teachers MDM is being served daily on all the working days.

(ii) Social Equality

- Children of different castes and classes sit together to consume MDM.
- Children who bring tiffins from home also sit with children eating MDM.
- Generally, it has been found that boys and girls sit in groups separately to eat MDM in the school.

(iii) Quality and Quantity of Meals

- Majority of the teachers reported that good quality of MDM is being served in the school. However, it was found that sometimes the children complaint of rice being not properly cooked and complained about half baked paranthas.
- Teachers were satisfied with quantity of the food being served; however, a few teachers revealed that the quantity of the food supplied is usually more than the required amount because of the following reasons:
 - a. Teachers reported that some children also bring food from their home.
 - b. The consumption pattern of the children in the schools of Chandigarh, is relatively low as revealed by the teachers. The reason stated is that, when the rice is cooked, its volume increases relatively than the prescribed raw rice under the guidelines of MDM. Does, the number of meals ordered is less than the number of students taking MDM.
 - c. The number of meals ordered is sometimes less since the menu of the meal is repetitive in nature and is monotonous due to which students loose interest in the present variety of food.

(iv) Infrastructure: Only a few teachers revealed that there is no separate place of storage of food in the school before being served to students. So the meal is kept either in verandas or corridors in the respective schools. They were of the opinion that there should be separate eating place/shed/dining hall for serving the MDM to the students at one place.

(v) Safety and Hygiene: The teachers were seen inculcating students about cleanliness habits of consumption of meals, ensuring children washing their hands before and after consuming the meals, and keeping their environment clean in order to meet the hygienic conditions.

(vi) Drinking Water: The drinking water is available in all the schools through school water tank/taps. However, there is no such provision of drinking water under the MDM scheme.

(vii) Community Participation: There is no support from any voluntary organization, NGO or community participation under the MDM scheme in any of the school surveyed.

(viii) Beneficiary Satisfaction

- **Teacher's Satisfaction:** Majority of the teachers were of the opinion that the food supplied in the past years were quality and variety-wise better than the supply of the current year.
- **Students Satisfaction:** Majority of the students complained the food is monotonous. They recommended that the menu should be more or less according to their liking.
- **Parents Satisfaction:** Majority of the parents were satisfied about the food being served under MDM. However, parents suggested that the variety in food should be increased so that the children are attracted towards MDM.

(ix) Coverage of Schools, Children vis-a-vis to analyze the reasons for drastic reduction in number of children availing MDM scheme in the recent years.

- The fact of drastic reduction in the number of children availing MDM scheme is rejected by the interviewed teachers. They reported the following:

- (a) Food not being good in taste according to the liking of the children.
- (b) Same variety of food being repetitively given under the MDM scheme.
- (c) Occasionally the Media exposes the other states influence on MDM, which effects drastically on the mindset of the parents against the MDM scheme. Thus, a check should be put on the Media.
- (d) As observed at the time of the students interviewed the children from the well-off section of the society do not consume MDM because they feel that the quality of the food served under MDM is deteriorating.
- (e) Plates/thalis to serve the MDM should be provided to the students, which would help to improve the status of MDM in the school.

(x) Inspection and Supervision: Majority of the teachers reported that inspector/supervisors visit regularly to the schools to check the programme parameters.

(xi) Health Check-up: School health check-up is conducted under National School Health Programme on rotation in different schools of Chandigarh. However, there is no such provision under MDM scheme.

(xii) Impact of MDM

- Improvement in overall enrolment
- Improvement in attendance and retention rates
- Enhancement in overall nutrition of the children in the schools of Chandigarh.
- When the food is according to the liking of the students (karhi pakora) the attendance is considerable on that particular day.

❖ **Project Implementation Plan (2012-13) in the Union Territory of Chandigarh: Quality Monitoring of Selected Indicators, III N& IV quarter**

Team: Aswini Kumar Nanda and Rajesh Kumar Aggarwal.

Sponsor: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi

Date of initiation- March 2013

Date of completion- July 2013

Objective: To undertake quality monitoring of selected indicators of PIP in the UT of Chandigarh.

Findings: NRHM website contained some of the required mandatory disclosures relating to facility-wise deployment of contractual staff; maternal Death Review procedures are in place and effective. Infant death review started with help of School of Public Health (SPH), PGIMER, Chandigarh. PC-PNDT activities (notification and constitution of committees, medical audit, meetings, submission of quarterly progress reports) are regular and efficient. IEC and BCC campaigns are regular and systematic. JSSK entitlements are widely available. Urban slums and peripheral population targeted through AMUs. Clinical Establishment (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 enacted. Approval obtained for separate public health cadre on a preliminary basis. However, NRHM website yet to contain required mandatory disclosures relating to availability and use of details of procurements of supplies and equipments; and buildings under construction and renovation; JSY payments are pending as beneficiaries are unable to provide *Aadhaar* enabled bank accounts since January 2013; Public Health Act not enacted; essential drugs are not available due to slow purchase process, except for maternal health services; In the absence of prescription audits, difficult to enforce rational prescription of drugs and diagnostic procedures; ANMs in outreach areas and slums are overburdened due to non-availability of ASHA and

large coverage load; AYUSH facilities not available at the district hospital, GMSH, Chandigarh; BMI calculations are not yet part of the school health card; No standard procedure in place for regular and systematic patient feed-back; RNTCP contractual staff not paid salary since February 2013; DOT providers have not been paid honorarium since January 2013; Post-partum IUD insertion service is not available at CHC Manimajra; Problems in procurement of IFA tablets. Also shortages at the level of SC and CD; Electricity connection, toilet and drinking water supply are problems in Mouli SC. In Industrial Area, CD visited lacks water cooler, water filter and inverter facilities

❖ **Project Implementation Plan (2012-13) in the State of Punjab : Quality Monitoring of Selected Indicators (Bathinda and Muktsar districts) (Report for 4th quarter of 2012-13)**

Team: Aswini Kumar Nanda and Rajesh Kumar Aggarwal.

Sponsor: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi

Date of initiation- April 2012

Date of completion- July 2013

Objective: To undertake quality monitoring of selected indicators of PIP in the state of Punjab.

Findings: The study investigated six strategic areas namely Public Health Planning and Financing, Human Resources, Strengthening Services, Community Involvement, Convergence, Coordination and Regulation, and Monitoring and Supervision identified in the PIP 2012 by the Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for priority action. The study recoded strengths such as Mandatory disclosures relating to facility-wise deployment of contractual staff, availability and use of patient transport ambulance and emergency response, details of procurement and buildings under construction and renovation available on the State

NRHM website; increasing benefits available to pregnant women and new-born under the JSSK, and Mata Kaushalaya Scheme (MKS) as per prescribed norms; stipulated JSY benefits being provided to all eligible cases by cheque; dietary provision available to indoor pregnant women and to women after delivery; maternal death review regularly undertaken in required cases; initiation of BMI calculations in the school health cards; rise in institutional deliveries in selected public sector facilities due to financial incentives; enhanced and rapid mobility of targeted clients including referrals to the health institutions under the EMRI 108 and consistent progress in HMIS. The recorded weaknesses were Separate public health cadre not created and Public Health Act not enacted; absence of mechanism to enforce rational prescription of drugs and diagnostic procedures; largely unregulated private sector activities need to be brought under the umbrella of state authorities through enactment of Clinical Establishment Act; need to introduce infant death review (IDR), IUCD 375 is yet to be introduced; deliveries in remote and underserved areas are mostly conducted by staff nurses in the absence of female Medical Officer; shortage of specialists, MOs and para-medical staff including ANM, LTs and non-medical staff including sweeper and cleaner affects service delivery, particularly in peripheral areas; shortage of drugs at the SCs is a critical disadvantage; and NRHM Logos either not painted or not prominently displayed in many health facilities below CHC level. It was also observed that field tours by the district level NRHM supervisory staff such as DPM and DMEO are very infrequent due to less POL budget and more paperwork at district headquarter.

❖ **Programme Implementation Plan (2013-14) in Punjab: Quarterly Monitoring Report: Barnala District**

Team: Aswini Kumar Nanda and Rajesh Kumar Aggarwal

Sponsor: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India

Date of commencement: October 2013

Date of Completion: December 2013

Objectives: To undertake quality monitoring of selected indicators of PIP in the state of Punjab.

Findings: The study aimed to examine the selected programme components from the implementation plan as approved by the Government of India. The study found some strengths of Barnala district like better streamlining of activities under the PNDT Act, consistent progress in HMIS and MCTS statistics, increasing benefits to pregnant women and newly born children from various components under the JSSK and JSY Schemes, enhanced and rapid mobility of targeted clients including referrals to the health institutions under the EMRI 108, maternal death review (MDR) regularly undertaken in required cases, shortage of drugs being effectively dealt by local purchase from untied funds besides a smooth and effective immunization. Among the weaknesses, RBSK is not yet started in the district and a shortage in critical medical manpower was felt. No ARSH clinic was available below the district hospital level. Effective mechanism to enforce or incentivise rational prescription of drugs and diagnostic procedures is not available. Special Newborn Care Unit (SNCU) and nutritional rehabilitation Centre in the district is not available. No standard procedure for patient feedback at government facilities. There is a need to regulated private sector activities need to be brought under the umbrella of state authorities through enactment of Clinical Establishment Act.

❖ **Programme Implementation Plan (2013-14) in Punjab: Quarterly Monitoring Report: Sangrur District**

Team: Aswini Kumar Nanda and Rajesh Kumar Aggarwal

Sponsor: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare,
Government of India

Date of commencement: November 2013

Date of Completion: January 2014

Objectives: To monitor quality of selected indicators of PIP in the State of Punjab.

Findings: The study found streamlining of activities under the PNMT Act including compliance through Form F, Consistent progress in HMIS and MCTS statistics, enhanced and rapid mobility of targeted clients including referrals to the health institutions under the EMRI 108, regular undertaking of Maternal Death Review (MDR) and a smooth and effective Immunisation process but it also observed many weaknesses such as shortage of Critical medical and para-medical manpower in the district, Poor impart of training on EmOC, LSAS, BeMOC, NSV, etc. in the district. Allowing staff to proceed for training means disrupting service delivery at the facilities as there is a heavy workload on already less available manpower, Space constraint in the District Hospital affecting service delivery. Deliveries in remote and underserved areas are mostly conducted by staff nurses in the absence of Medical Officer. Benefits to pregnant women and new-born children under JSY Scheme in the entire district are not paid to those registered after 1st April 2013 due to glitches in newly launched DBT. JSSK implementation is poor in the district hospital as eligible beneficiaries are being reportedly charged for medicines and other consumables contrary to provisions in the guidelines. RBSK is not yet started in the district. No mechanism in place to enforce or incentivise rational prescription of drugs and diagnostic procedures. Many poor women find it difficult in district to open account in the local nationalised banks to be able to benefit from cash transfer. Lack of identity proof (such as voter ID, Aadhar Card, etc) is a bottleneck particularly for couples having the first child. There is reluctance on the part of the designated banks to

open zero balance account. The IUCD 375 received recently but remains to be introduced in the district. No Special Newborn Care Unit (SNCU) and Nutritional Rehabilitation Centre (NRC) in the district. NRHM Logos not displayed at most of the health facilities. Monitoring and supervision and field tours by the district level NRHM staff such as DPM and DMEO are low, and this can be mainly attributed to POL limitations as well as duties assigned at the district headquarter.

❖ **Programme Implementation Plan (2013-14) in Punjab: Quarterly Monitoring Report: Gurdaspur District, March 2014.**

Team members: Aswini Kumar Nanda and Rajesh Kumar Aggarwal.

Sponsor: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India

Date of commencement : January 2014

Date of completion : March 2014

Objectives: To undertake quality monitoring of selected indicators of PIP in the state of Punjab.

Findings: The study aimed to examine the selected programme components from the implementation plan as approved by the Government of India. The study found some strengths of Gurdaspur district like consistent progress in HMIS and MCTS statistics, enhanced and rapid mobility of targeted clients including referrals to the health institutions under the EMRI 108, immunisation process is smooth and effective, Special Newborn Care Unit (SNCU) in the district is under construction, PPIUCD started in the district, and NCDs clinic started functioning in the district. Whereas, among the weaknesses, shortage of critical medical manpower and para medical staff particularly the number of gynecologists, pediatrician, radiologists, medical specialists, and MOs staff nurses, ANMs, etc. affects service delivery, particularly in peripheral areas; the posts of

DPM, DMEO lying vacant for more than two years, and Community Mobiliser is holding additional charge of DPM. Large scale absenteeism among medical and para-medical staff observed at PHC Gill. The newly created district Pathankot also draws health manpower (NRHM and clerical) from Gurdaspur district creating burden for latter. Trainings for EmOC, LSAS, BeMOC, NSV, etc were not proper in the district as allowing staff to proceed for training is perceived as disruption in service delivery as there is a workload on already deficient manpower. Contrary to NRHM Guidelines, sub-centres in the district remain closed on working days when both the ANMs go out on field tour. Deliveries in remote and underserved areas are mostly conducted by staff nurses in the absence of Medical Officer. RBSK is not yet started in the district. Provision of diet to women admitted for delivery in Gill Manj PHC is extremely poor, irregular. For benefits transferred through direct beneficiary transfer (DBT), Difficult to open zero balance account. IUCD 375 remains to be introduced in the district. No Nutritional Rehabilitation Centre (NRC) in the district. NRHM Logos not displayed at most of the health facilities. Monitoring and supervision and field tours by the district level NRHM staff such as DPM and DMEO is low due to POL limitations as well as other assigned duties. No standard procedure for patient feedback at health facilities. Unregulated private sector activities need to be brought under the umbrella of state authorities through enactment of Clinical Establishment Act.

❖ **An Evaluation of Dhanalaxmi Scheme in Punjab: a study of Sirhind Block in Fatehgarh sahib District.**

Team : Aswini Kumar Nanda, Sunil Bansal, Madan Mohan Singh and Others.

Sponsor: IIPS Mumbai

Date of commencement : October 2013

Date of completion : March 2014

Objectives: To collect qualitative and quantitative data about the programme and submit it to IIPS, Mumbai for further analysis.

Findings: Data collected and handed over to IIPS, Mumbai.

❖ **Comprehensive Socio-Economic Assessment of Project Catchment Area of Nashri Chenani Tunnel Project in Jammu and Kashmir**

Coordinator/Principal Investigator: Ranjit Singh Ghuman

Associate Coordinator: Sukhvinder Singh

Co-authors: Mehar Singh, Haqiqat Singh and B.K. Arora

Data Processing Team: Bindu Sharma, Sandeep and. Neetu Bhatia

Data Collection/ Field Survey Team: Gurbinder Singh, Nirmal Dass, Deepak Kumar and four others investigators

Sponsor : Infrastructure Leasing and Financial Services Limited, Mumbai.

Date of commencement : June 2012

Date of completion : April 2013

Objectives: The overall objective was to design the social development programme for the project catchment area of the project which could help in enhancing the economic activity, livelihoods and quality of life of the community.

The objectives of this assignment were as follows:

❖ Complete understanding of catchment geography and people threat by inventorisation and mapping of all capitals/assets in the catchment area i.e. physical, natural resources, economic and social.

❖ Establishing the baseline for impact assessment to be conducted in future. The impact assessment in future will be conducted to assess

the impacts due to the project itself and the developmental interventions implemented in introducing any project activities or socio-economic interventions. The degree and pace of change due to the project and interventions will become clear through comparing the baseline values to data to be collected in follow-on surveys carried out on commissioning of project and initiation of development interventions.

- ❖ Assessment of developmental challenges and needs of community and design and development of socio-economic development programme which will help overcome developmental challenges and improve local economy, livelihoods and quality of life of the communities in the project catchment.
- ❖ Develop Quality of life index for the Catchment Area.

Findings: The National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) is constructing a tunnel between Chenani (Udhampur) to Nashri-Nala (Ramban). Upon completion, this tunnel will reduce the road distance between these two points from the present 41 Kms to just about 10 Kms.

This study is the outcome of the project entitled, “**Comprehensive Study of Socio-Economic Assessment of Nashri-Chenani-Tunnel Catchment Area (J&K)**”. The study was commissioned and financed by Infrastructure Leasing and Financial Services Limited (IL&FS), Mumbai and its subsidiary, Nalanda Foundation, New Delhi.

In order to understand the grassroots realities in the catchment villages various surveys have been done. These include village profiling survey, household survey, survey on education and health facility and survey of economic activities on the National Highway from Chenani to Nashri.

Sectoral Need Gap Assessment & Interventions

Employment and Livelihood: There is need to augment both the agriculture as well as non-

agricultural activities for increasing employment and income of the people. Development of horticulture on commercial scale should find priority while developing agriculture in the area. The connectivity to the villages should be improved so that it is easier to transport inputs to the villages and produce from the farms.

Tourism: Improving the economic condition of locals by development agriculture and horticulture sectors and improving the water supply, sanitation, power supply, communication system and road network.

Water Supply and Sanitation: There seems to be a lot of gaps in water supply and sanitation in the catchment area of the project. While some efforts have apparently been made in providing water supply in the area; the construction of toilets has not made much headway.

Education: Except for two high schools, there is no other school exclusively meant for girls. Provision of separate schools for girls can improve enrolment of girl students in schools; reduce dropout rate and absenteeism among them.

Health Sector: Most of the health institutions lack basic facilities while there is also shortage of staff in almost all the health institutions.

Agriculture and Allied Activities: Only a fraction of the agricultural land is irrigated. The area is dependent on rains for agriculture. While water sources are available, the area lacks irrigation infrastructure. The agricultural land in area is highly undulated and prone to land-slides. It needs terracing, levelling and protection works to make it suitable for agriculture.

Beside all of the above mentioned indicators, study also highlights the status of other important indicators such as Demographic, Employment and Livelihood, Socio-Economic Status of catchment Population, Transportation, Housing, Access to Energy, Community Infrastructure, Communication,

Financial Inclusion, Environment and Natural Resources, Agriculture and Allied Activities, Animal Husbandry, Implementation of Development and Social Welfare Schemes.

❖ **Evaluation Report of Corporate Social Responsibility of SAIL for the year 2012-13**

Team: Ranjit Singh Ghuman and Rajeev Sharma

Sponsor: Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL), New Delhi (under Nehru SAIL Chair)

Findings: The main aim of the study was to evaluate the various Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities across five steel plants by Steel Authority of India Ltd (SAIL). SAIL's five steel plants (Bhilai Steel Plant, Rourkela Steel Plant, Bokaro Steel Plant, Durgapur Steel Plant and Burnpur Steel Plant) incurred an expenditure of Rs. 23.0 crore during the financial year 2012-13. This report has examined the five CSR activities, viz., education, vocational training, health, model steel villages and mid-day meals. It also sought out to examine the impact of this huge expenditure incurred by SAIL on the marginalised/downtrodden sections settled in its townships and in nearby villages. A random sample of 601 beneficiaries from different activities at different plants was drawn for survey. Impact has been studied in three ways: on the basis of number of beneficiaries (quantitative data/hard facts), on the basis of the perceptions of the beneficiaries, and finally on the basis of observations during the field visits. In order to realize the objectives of the study, this report seeks to integrate quantitative analysis with the perceptions and real life experiences of the beneficiary households, using data and information generated specifically for this purpose. It has been observed that while addressing a range of complex issues such as health and medical welfare, education, access to water, sanitation, power and roads, women's empowerment, generation of employment, electricity, sports, culture, etc., at each of its plants and units, SAIL has contributed immensely to the

socio-economic development of the country. It has been observed that all schools have excellent committed teachers as well as adequate buildings. The students are happy with the facilities provided by SAIL in their special schools under CSR scheme. during the visit to Primary Health Centres set up by SAIL in its respective townships, doctors and other para-medical staff were found to be very committed and cooperative. Most of the sampled patients were highly grateful to SAIL for providing them free medicines, check-up and treatment under the banner of its Corporate Social Responsibility, which otherwise would not have been possible for the majority on account of their poor economic condition and non-availability of such high quality services.

❖ **Evaluation Report of Sustainable Development Projects of SAIL for 2012-13**

Team: Ranjit Singh Ghuman and Rajeev Sharma

Sponsor: Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL), New Delhi (under Nehru SAIL Chair)

Findings: The main objective of this study was to evaluate the sustainable development projects of SAIL. The projects evaluated were: "Water Foot Print and Water Accounting" at four SAIL Steel Plants- Bhilai Steel Plant, Rourkela Steel Plant, Bokaro Steel Plant and Durgapur Steel Plant; "Life Cycle Assessment - Carbon Foot Print" of steel products at Bhilai Steel Plant; CO₂ mitigation strategy (Afforestation) and Biodiversity Conservation at Mine by Raw Materials Division; Sustainability Training across SAIL; Publication of Sustainable Development Performance Report (SDPR), 2011-12; CO₂ reduction on account of reduction in coke rate through gainful utilization of waste gases coming from Blast Furnace (BF) No. 4 stoves for reduction in moisture in coke at RSP and Rain Water Harvesting in CRM Zone -II Complex at BSL. After evaluating all the seven selected SD projects of SAIL for the Financial Year 2012-13, we found that an expenditure of ` 3.86 crore was

incurred on SD projects higher than the initial budgetary allocation of ₹ 3.2 crores. In terms of MoU 2012-13 targets regarding the SD projects, SAIL has achieved the excellent targets for all the SD projects during 2012-13 except for two projects.

❖ **Free Education for under-privileged students: A Case Study of SAIL's CSR.**

Team: Ranjit Singh Ghuman and Rajeev Sharma

Sponsor: Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL), New Delhi (under Nehru SAIL Chair)

Objective:

- To study the role of SAIL's CSR activities in educating the under-privileged students.
- To document and analyse the socio-economic status of the student's families.
- To evaluate the impact on the beneficiaries and society.

Findings: The main focus of this study was to examine SAIL's programme of educating the under-privileged students under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). The parents of such students are either living in the periphery of steel townships (established by the Steel Authority of India Ltd. – SAIL) or are commuting to townships from the surrounding rural areas in search of their livelihood. These townships are located in four states of India, namely, Chhattisgarh (Bhilai), Odisha (Rourkela), West Bengal (Durgapur & Burnpur) and Jharkhand (Bokaro). Thus, the study spans over four states of India. The study is based on both the primary and secondary data pertaining to the schools covered by CSR programme of SAIL. The primary data pertains to 234 students studying in seven such schools. During 2012-13, 4624 students were on rolls of these schools. It has been found that though majority of the students belong to upper social castes, yet, they are coming from poor households who are mainly working in informal sector and are having meagre

earnings. The enrolment of female students is also substantial in these schools. Thus, these schools are educating the under-privileged students, both male and females. The SAIL is, thus, trying to promote equity and inclusive development by empowering the under-privileged.

❖ **Free Health Services under CSR: A Case Study of SAIL**

Team: Ranjit Singh Ghuman and Rajeev Sharma

Sponsor: Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL), New Delhi (under Nehru SAIL Chair)

Objective:

- To study the role of SAIL's CSR activities in providing health services to the under-privileged sections.
- To document and analyse the socio-economic status of the patient's families.
- To evaluate the impact on the beneficiaries and society.

Findings: The specific focus of this study was on the health centres exclusively set up by SAIL under its CSR projects. The SAIL is also running state of the art multi-speciality hospitals at each of its townships. In addition to it, mobile health camps in the remote and far off rural areas are also covered in this study. The study also sought out to evaluate the impact of health services on the beneficiaries. In order to realize the objectives of the report, this study seeks to integrate quantitative analysis with the perceptions and real life experiences of the households themselves, using a random sample of 74 patients drawn from health centres/mobile health camps set up by SAIL and information generated specifically for this purpose. The number of health centres dispensaries run by SAIL was four. The study found that the SAIL is not only contributing in nation's growth and development but also alive the societal problems. It is not only concerned with the health of its employees but is also concerned about the health

of other people in the community, especially of the under-privileged people. Its commitment to societal concerns is amply displayed by the provision of free of cost quality health services to the under-privileged sections of population in a big way. This has accrued a huge amount of social capital to SAIL and has enhanced its credibility as a responsible corporate entity. SAIL is, thus, aware of the fact that the real wealth of nation is its people. Through its CSR projects, SAIL is contributing to the national goal of inclusive growth.

❖ **Evaluation Report of Corporate Social Responsibility Projects by CPSEs in Gonda District of Uttar Pradesh for 2012-13.**

Team: Ranjit Singh Ghuman and Rajeev Sharma

Sponsor: Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL), New Delhi (under Nehru SAIL Chair)

Objectives: The specific objectives of the report are as under:

- To assess the impact of CSR projects in improving the quality of life of the underprivileged sections of the society.
- To give appropriate suggestions to further improve and consolidate the CSR activities of CPSEs.

Findings: The study found that CSR projects of CPSEs have definitely empowered the under-privileged people with quality education, infrastructural facilities, safe drinking water and lighting in their premises during darkness. The all weather connectivity in villages has provided them much needed mobility and connectivity with the outside world. The construction of additional class rooms, provision of safe drinking water, solar lights and solar lamps has played an important role in education and empowerment.

❖ **Preparation of Social Development Area Plan of catchment area under the project “Widening and Creating New Alignment for the NH-21 from Kiratpur (Punjab) to Ner Chowk, Mandi (H.P).**

Project Team: Ranjit Singh Ghuman and Sukhvinder Singh

Field Staff: Gurbinder Singh, Nirmal Dass, Rakesh Kumar, Sandeep Singh- Field Investigators

Sponsor: Infrastructure Leasing and Financial Services Limited (IL&FS), Mumbai and its subsidiary, Nalanda Foundation, New Delhi.

Date of Commencement : August 2013

Date of Completion : January 2014

Objectives of the project:

- To prepare a status report of the catchment area of the project with regard to physiographic, climate, environment, demography, health and education service, physical infrastructure, agriculture and allied agriculture activities, and livelihood option
- Mapping of economic activities along the present alignment of the NH-21 between Kiratpur and Ner Chowk.
- Identification of major gaps in each sector
- Preparation of an Area Development Report focusing on interventions required in each sector.

The study was commissioned and financed by Infrastructure Leasing and Financial Services Limited- Social Inclusion Group (IL&FS-SIG), Gurgaon and its subsidiary, Nalanda Foundation, New Delhi.

Findings: Infrastructure Leasing and Financial Services Limited (IL&FS), Mumbai is widening and creating new alignment of NH-21 from Kiratpur (Punjab) to Ner Chowk, Mandi (H.P)” under the authority of NHAI, Government of India. The road

traverses through 65 inhabited and 3 uninhabited villages. Out of these 65 inhabited villages 7 are located in Punjab and the remaining 58 in Himachal.

In order to understand the grassroots realities in the catchment villages various surveys have been done. These include village profiling survey, and survey of economic activities on the National Highway from Kiratpur (Ropar, Pb) to Ner Chowk (Mandi, HP).

❖ **Working Paper “State-Wise Comparison of Financial Inclusion in India” (with district-wise status of Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir)**

Team: S.S. Sangwan

Sponsor: State Bank of India under SBI Chair

Date of initiation : February 2013

Date of completion: May 2013

Objective: The broad objective of the study is to analyse the comparative status of financial inclusion across various States of India and then identify determinants of financial inclusion which will be useful in devising more effective policy and programmes for financial inclusion. Specifically, the exercise is an attempt to:

- i) Define a index for financial inclusion (IFI) comprising various related dimensions
- ii) Estimate IFI for all States and UTs for overall population and separately for the rural and women population;
- iii) Identify the determinants of financial inclusion, empirically, through regression analysis
- iv) Compute elasticity of various independent variables with respect to IFI to help evolve more effective strategies for financial inclusion, and
- v) Estimate district-wise IFI in the Northern states of Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir and to study extent of

variation across the districts especially for rural and urban areas.

Findings: The bank linkage through savings account in CBs including RRBs, as on March 2012 is 86% as compared to 63% as on March 2006. However, there are wide variations in the linkage across the States. The linkage of rural adults at all India level is just 37% as on March 2012 with only 8 states having more than 60% linkage, leaving 27 states below the 60% mark. The linkage of women adults at all India level is also low at 43 % with only 10 states having more than 60% linkage Therefore, the remaining states require priority in the financial inclusion(FI) plan for 2013-16. The branch density including off-site ATMs works out 0.32 per 2000 adults at all India level in 2012-13 and the same in rural areas is as low as 0.12. Therefore, the future FI Plan may focus on adding more banking outlets.

The Index of Financial Inclusion (IFI) was worked out in terms of percentage of adults linked through saving bank accounts, density of bank branches and ratio of amount of deposit & credit to GDP. The all India IFI is 0.60 for all areas but it is 0.39 in rural areas with a wide variation across states. To explain the reasons for variations in the level of IFI across states, it was regressed against independent variables like density of branches, literacy rates, per capita income and the number of SHGs of each state. The branch density was revealed as the most significant determinant with value of elasticity from 0.7 to 1.0, followed by number of SHGs in the state with value of elasticity from 0.1 to 0.4 and per capita income with value of elasticity from 0.1 to 0.3 while the literacy variable was not found significant. Accordingly, level of FI is higher in a state with higher density of bank branches, higher per capita income and higher number SHGs. It also brings out that SHG is not only a means of microfinance but it positively influences overall linkage of the families with banks.

The district-wise status of FI has also been worked out for the States of Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir. The analysis revealed that less developed districts of these states have lower level of FI. The study bring out the districts in four states of North India lagging in each of three dimensions as well as in terms of IFI to be given priority in the FI Plan of 2013-2016. The methodology of working paper, the index can be worked out for districts of all the remaining states at different points of time.

❖ **A Comparative Study on Implementation and Impact of Microfinance through SHGs in Himachal Pradesh and Haryana**

Team : S.S. Sangwan, Sunil Bansal and Madan Mohan Singh, Gagan Deep

Sponsor : State Bank of India under SBI Chair

Date of initiation : December 2012

Date of completion : July 2013

Objective: To compare the implementation and impact of micro-finance in the states of Himachal Pradesh and Haryana. The specific objectives were :
 a) to evaluate the impact of SHGs on the economic conditions of the member households in terms of increase in income, assets, employment generation, consumption pattern etc. b) to critically study the role of bankers, NGOs and other concerned in implementation of the programme and to bring out the reasons for relatively slow progress in Haryana and c) to work out the future potential in the states on the basis of field-feedback and related secondary data and to suggest solutions thereof.

Findings: The results of this study shows that nurturing of SHGs in terms of meetings, savings, account keeping, grading, democratic functioning, etc. is better in Himachal Pradesh than Haryana. There is more instability of SHGs in Haryana than

Himachal Pradesh and also the accessibility of banks is more in HP than Haryana. The Groups meetings and decision making are better in Himachal Pradesh because of more participation of group leaders and NGOs; however average savings are more in Haryana than Himachal Pradesh.

- ❖ The feedback brings out that the NGOs have been more involved in formation, grading and checking the accounts of the groups. The role of government department was more in Haryana due to more BPL groups.
- ❖ Purpose wise pattern of loans availed indicated that the maximum loans have gone for purposes like miscellaneous farm & nonfarm activities, dairy especially in Haryana, house repair and construction, and marriage including social ceremonies. The amount for house hold expenses is only 6% in both Himachal Pradesh and Haryana. Even the BPL groups are borrowing less than 8% for HH expenses. It clearly negates the widely held view that SHGs are mainly spending for consumption. Overall, the borrowing pattern reveals that the loans have been availed as per the capability of member households. The APL are spending more on dairy, household construction and marriages whereas BPL are spending more on small farm & nonfarm activities and debt repayment.
- ❖ Irregular SHGs in repayments are 1% in Himachal Pradesh and 4% in Haryana. The major reasons of more defaulter members in Haryana than Himachal Pradesh is inadequate pressure of recovery, poor documentation/book keeping and auditing of SHGs in the former.
- ❖ Overall it seems that formation SHGs benefited the poor people by providing loans for their most relevant requirement and enhancing their access to health facilities and improving sanitation around their settlements. Thus, it is a small but vital step for inclusive growth.

❖ **Implementation and Impact of Financial Inclusion in the villages of Punjab**

Team : S.S. Sangwan and Gagan Deep

Sponsor: State Bank of India under SBI Chair

Date of initiation - October 2013

Date of completion: January 2014

Findings: The study Report Finalised and printed in January 2014 and it was sent to SBI. The study is based upon survey of total 491 Households in the two villages- Nanowal & Dhanola of Khamano tehsil in Fatehgarh Sahib district.

As regards choice of banks, 70% male adults and 81% female adults saving accounts are in CBs in spite of a Cooperative bank within the Nanowal village itself. Service area (SA) branch of the bank concerned was revealed as the most preferred bank for opening saving account. Distance from point of transaction was the most important constraint in opening the account and frequency of transactions in the account. Inoperative accounts of female were 65% in Dhanola but 38% in Nanowal due to a cooperative bank branch in the later village. Therefore, bank may insure cost free access either through ATMs, BCs, or mobile van bank for inclusive banking.

The accounts opened for Direct Benefit Transfer(DBT) have not become functional due to non-transfer of benefits in the accounts. Government should make DBT fully functional at the earliest to win the confidence of people in financial inclusion and to make use of the cost incurred by banks in opening accounts.

In the sample villages, there are 174 i.e. 35% are land owners and out of them 144 have been issued KCCs. Of the remaining were not interested either due to leasing of their land or limited demand. Thus KCC was available to almost all who have demanded. Leasing in land was common as out of 1269 acres of operated land in the sample villages, 30% was leased in land.

The tenant farmers require funds for production expenses as well as annual rent. The bank may include these requirements by issuing suitable guidelines

The Bank term loans were outstanding against only 39% of land owners and more than 50 % wanted loan for dairy, house construction and farm fencing, etc. In landless families, only 25% have O/S term loans from banks and about 60% wanted bank loan for non-farm units and house construction.

The loans from informal sources like money lenders, commission agents and relatives/friends were O/S against 29% of all families. However, the loan amount outstanding from informal sources was about 16% which indicates smaller loans are taken to supplement house construction/marriage/illness etc. Suitable credit products may be developed by banks to meet these requirements.

As a follow up to this study, SBI LHO Chandigarh has opened an ATM in Nanowal Village which is used by about 15000 population of nearby villages

❖ **Impact of Computerization of Land Records and Review of Land Tenancy Reforms and Land Leasing Laws in Punjab**

Team : S.S. Sangwan, Sunil Bansal and Madan Mohan Singh

Sponsor: NABARD, Mumbai

Date of initiation : December 2012

Date of completion: March 2013

Objective: The objectives of the study are as under:

- To study the status of computerization of land records (CLRs) and their usage in Punjab State with special reference to Ludhiana district.
- To examine the efficacy of system of CLRs and their updating as well as availability to owners, tenants, bankers and the prevailing charges for different records.

- To study the impact of CLRs on the flow of bank credit especially to agriculture sector where land is used as a basis as well as a security.
- To review the extant laws of tenancy, official terms in usage for land records and the extent of tenancy in the State.
- To study the terms of tenancy and reasons for leasing out and leasing in land.
- To ascertain sources of the funds of tenants for lease rent, production expenses and the problems faced by them in access bank credit.

Findings:

Benefits of CLRs as per opinion of bankers

1. **Feedback from Branches:** The feedback from 12 branch officials about benefits of computerized land records (CLRs) and credit flow through Kisan Credit Card (KCC) and Agricultural Term Loan (ATL) during 2004-05 to 2011-12 threw up the following conclusions;
2. Banks have started accepting computerized land records and it was mentioned that CLR are compact, legible and comprehensive showing all the khewat numbers and their status. Moreover, CLR gives clear picture and status of total ownership of land of the farmer.
3. The computerized records can be accessed on net also, which offer opportunities to the educated farmer and computer savvy farmers to access their records.
4. The transaction of mutation can also be established on computer and can be down loaded and the necessary transactions can be obtained through print out as told by PNB Payal branch.
5. The farmers feel convenient to approach the Fard Kendra where on verbal request the desired records can be obtained without wasting of much time and saves on cost.
6. The charges to obtain computerized copies of land records are Rs 20/- per page and the final

receipt for total amount is mentioned on the last page. Whereas prior to this the farmers used to visit the concerned Patwaris time and again in the absence of any fixed time schedule to meet patwari

7. Farmers are relieved due to CLRs from over charging at their own will by patwaris for issuing the land records manually.
8. The possibilities of manipulations in revenue records have been minimized.

Issues of concern

1. The farmers have to still take the non encumbrance certificate which costing them minimum Rs1000 and takes several days. As discussed with officials of the Punjab Land Record society and bankers, CLR is an updated document in all respects and its latest status copy is obtained, therefore, a policy decision is required to dispense with this requirement.
2. There is a practice of getting mortgage dead written through document writer which is not a legal requirement and it can also save time and cost of farmer, if dispense with.
3. The Jamabandi documents gives the details of all the Khewat numbers of a Khatauni of the famer which certainly gives a status of debt/other liabilities as well total land owned by the farmers. But in farmer's interest, software of PLRS should give option to farmer to take the copy of desired khewat numbers only.
4. The CLRs do not mention the name of tenant farmers at any stage and hence there is still problem to them in getting the bank loan even for production purpose.
5. The time series data of KCC and ATL accounts from 2004-05 to 2011-12 discussed for all the farmers, new farmers and S/M farmers revealed that the farmers of the sampled area are shifting from term loan to Kisan Credit Card in meeting their credit requirement.

6. The KCC accounts and amount of all S/M and other farmers are increasing while agricultural term loan (ATL) in terms of both accounts and amounts is decreasing over time. The ratio of accounts of KCC and ATL in sample branches was 3.17 in 2004-05 which increased to 14.90 in 2011 -12 and it was at peak 18.65 in 2009-10.
7. Term loan requirements of the farmers are decreasing with the decrease in demand of Farm Machinery and Costly implements
8. The scales of finance per acre including allied activities have even gone up to Rs 100000/- for K.C.C which enables the farmers for meeting their all types of credit needs with the help of this amount. The recycling of loan under K.C.C is made easy by the Banks by treating these accounts as cash credit limits where transactions are easy for the farmers.
9. The margin money is not required under K.C.C while it is a condition in term loan which make the former more attractive option than any other type of loan.
10. The banks are considering leased in land by the owner farmer cum tenant for fixing KCC limit if an affidavit (Annexure) or letter from Patwari is given by the tenant farmer. However, this is not normal practice and state government may devise format and patwari may be asked to give as per his diary observations.

❖ **Capacity Building Project (2012-13) implemented in 2013-14 under BRGF of district Hoshiarpur.**

PRI Unit Head: S.S. Sangwan

Team : Krishan Chand, Parmvir Singh, Baljinder Kaur and 30 Temporary Resource Persons

Sponsor : State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD), Government of Punjab

Date of commencement : December, 2013

Date of completion : March, 2014

Objectives: The main objectives of this capacity building programme are;

- To upgrade the knowledge and skills among the elected representatives of PRIs for better performing their responsibilities;
- To orient key officials associated with functions, devolved to the panchayats and who are working under or closely with them to effectively serve and facilitate the panchayats in the performance of devolved functions; and
- To improve functioning of the gram sabha particularly through building the capability of pressure groups such as Self Help Groups (SHGs) and Community Based Organizations (CBOs) to participate more meaningfully.

The Stakeholders: The programme would cover Sarpanches & Panches, Chairpersons and Members of Panchayat Samities, members of Gram Sabhas, Gram Secretaries & Gram Sevaks, BDPOs and Dy. CEOs & CEOs of ZP and members of SHGs. The programme would cover the following component of capacity building:

- Refresher Course for Resource Persons
- Foundation Course for the Elected representatives and functionaries of PRIs and members of SHGs.
- Visits to identified 'beacon' Panchayats.
- Gram Sabha level Campaigns

Under this project the following training modules have been published:

1. **Training Module for the Capacity Building of PRIs:** Compiled, completed, edited and published in January 2014.
2. **Training of trainers (ToT)** as Resource Persons for the training and capacity building of PRIs in district Hoshiarpur under BRGF Programme.

❖ Analysis of State Finances of Haryana

Team: Surinder Kumar and Kulwant Singh Nehra

Sponsor: Reserve Bank of India under RBI Chair

Date of commencement : April 2012

Date of completion : April 2013

Objectives:

- To find out the composition of revenue receipts and its growth
- To analyse expenditure pattern, its growth and composition
- To analysis overall fiscal situation of the state economy

Findings:

Haryana is one of the progressive states in India.

The state's revenue receipts registered a growth rate of 14.53 percent during the period under consideration (2000-01 to 2011-12). The growth rate of own tax revenue and own non tax revenue works out to be 14.11 percent and 10.01 percent respectively. The highest growth rate (21.98%) was found for central grants & aids. It may be attributed to higher allocations by successive Finance Commissions and higher central transfers by the Planning Commission through Central Sponsored Schemes (CSS). The relative shares of own tax revenue and own non tax revenue in state's total revenue receipts has decreased, whereas the share of central grants & share in central tax resources tended to increase. Within total tax revenue collection the highest share is contributed by sale tax. The contribution of excise duty in total revenue collection has decreased mainly due to tax evasion and illicit production.

In order to regulate fiscal position on the direction of the central government, Haryana enacted revised

Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2005. But by the year 2011-12 the level of Revenue Deficit (0.83% of GSDP) was not zero as per the target laid down by the 13th Finance Commission. Fiscal Deficit was at the level of 2.48 percent which was less than the specified target (3% of GSDP).

State's own resources (tax & non tax) as percentage to GSDP remained only about 8.25 %, which is low not only in comparison to the projection made by ThFC (14.18%) but also the total expenditure about 14.18%. Consequently state government is depending on central transfers and market borrowings to meet expenditure. The growth rate of total expenditure has been recorded as 13.81 percent during the period 2000-01 to 2011-12. It needs to be highlighted that growth rate of revenue expenditure (14.39%) happens to be higher than the growth rate of capital expenditure (10.34 %) as well as total expenditure (13.81%). It may be due to higher growth of committed expenditure particularly on account of salaries & wages and pension. Thus, the state's total revenue receipts were not adequate even to meet total revenue expenditure. The value of TRE as percentage to GSDP remained relatively high than the ratio of TRR to GSDP during most of the period under consideration. But the debt-GSDP ratio has been less than the targeted level in the amended FRBM Act of Haryana.

The revenue receipts as a proportion of GSDP in Haryana was about 8.25 percent which should be increased to 14.18 percent as projected by Thirteenth Finance Commission. It is also pertinent to highlight that there was a huge variation in the projections made by the state government in its MTFRP and FCP regarding own tax and own non tax revenue, which reflects inconsistency in the potential assessment. Therefore, it is required to re-look the methodological aspects also to ensure consistency in targets.

It may be argued that there is a huge potential to enhance state's own resource mobilisation, the state

government must take initiatives with strong political will to realise it through ensuring transparency & accountability in tax administration. User charges may also be imposed at a reasonable level. Resources raised and released through these measures need to be devoted to social sectors to improve the quality of education, health services and water supply etc. to enhance the well being of the people and help improve Human Development Indices.

Total expenditure in the state has increased at an annual growth rate of 13.81 percent from Rs. 8626 crores in 2000-01 to Rs. 40,744 crores in 2011-12. Capital expenditure has consistently increased from Rs. 1445 crores to Rs. 4695 crores during the period 2000-01 to 2011-12 at a rate of 10.34%, except for two years (2002-03 & 2003-04). During the same period the revenue expenditure increased from Rs. 7181 crores to Rs.36, 049 crores implying a growth rate of 14.39 percent.

The total Committed Expenditure has increased from Rs.4989 crores in 2000-01 to Rs. 21,775 crores in 2011-12 with an annual compound growth rate of 13.07%.

To enhance the adequacy of the resources required for the development strategy of the state economy, the own revenue resources generation must be increased to capacity through ensuring higher efficiency, autonomy, accountability and transparency of the resource mobilisation administration.

The management of finances by the state government in Haryana has been satisfactory. However, the state needs to change its priorities and quality of expenditure needs to be improved. Increase in expenditure must get reflected in the improvement in the quality of life, Human Development Indicators. Quality of education & research, public health services, drinking water in rural and urban areas, quality of electricity supply and increasing inter-regional disparities need a special attention.

❖ Analysis of State Finances of Punjab

Team: Surinder Kumar and Kulwant Singh Nehra

Sponsor: Reserve Bank of India under RBI Chair

Date of commencement : April 2012

Date of completion : April 2013

Objective:

- To find out the composition of revenue receipts and its growth
- To analyse expenditure pattern, its growth and composition
- To analysis overall fiscal situation of the state economy

Findings: The state economy experienced a growth of 5.23 percent and 5.98 percent during Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-81 to 1984-85) and Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-86 to 1989-90) respectively. Thereafter, it started declining mainly due to inadequate investment and a sharp decline in growth of the primary sector. During Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-93 to 1996-97) and Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-98 to 2001-02), growth rate of the state economy was 4.81 percent and 3.97 percent respectively. Moreover, Punjab economy grew at an average growth rate of 5.11 percent during 10th Five Year Plan (2002-03 to 2006-07) and at 6.74 percent in the 11th Five Year Plan (2007-08 to 2011-12). For 12th Five Year Plan (2012-13 to 2016-17), growth rate has been projected at 6.4 percent (Economic Surveys of Punjab). Per capita income has been recorded as Rs. 74,606 at current prices in the year 2011-12. Though state has significant achievements in terms of creating educational, health, drinking water and public health facilities in the state, it still lags behind in terms of Human Development Indices. Punjab can boast of being among the highest per capita income states in the country but still legs behind in the Social Sectors like Education and Health. However, the growth in the academic

infrastructure has also been significant. It is a matter of great concern that Punjab still has some sections of the society who do not have access to education. It has been pertinent to note that Punjab stood at 2nd place in terms of Human Development Index till 2001 but during 2007-08, it slipped to 5th place which is a matter of serious concern.

The relative share of Agriculture & Allied Sector has drastically decreased from 49.5 per cent in 1980-81 to 24.14 per cent in 2011-12. During the same period, the relative contributions of Industries and Service sectors in GSDP have increased from 18.47 percent to 30.88 percent and from 32.03 percent to 44.98 percent respectively.

The fiscal position of Punjab has not been satisfactory. In order to regulate fiscal position, Punjab enacted revised Fiscal Responsibility and Management Act, 2005. By the year 2011-12, the prevailing levels of Revenue Deficit (2.25 % of GSDP) and Fiscal Deficit (3.88% of GSDP) were higher than the targets (1.2% of GSDP for Revenue Deficit & 3.5 % of GSDP for Fiscal Deficit) as laid down by 13th Finance Commission. However the Debt- GSDP ratio was 33.17 percent of the GSDP which was less than the norm of 41.8 percent.

It is pertinent to note that the state's revenue receipts registered a growth rate of 10.84 percent during the period under consideration (2000-01 to 2011-12). The growth rate of own tax revenue and own non tax revenue works out to be 12.59 percent and 2.07 percent respectively. The highest growth rate (14.15%) was of the share in central taxes. It may be attributed to higher allocations by successive Finance Commissions on the one hand and higher growth in service sector on the other. The relative shares of own tax revenue and own non tax revenue in state's total revenue receipts has decreased, whereas the share of central grants & share in central tax resources has increased. In the total tax revenue collection of the state, the highest share was contributed by Sales Tax (VAT). The contribution of Excise Duty in total revenue collection has decreased

from 27.07 percent in 2000-01 to 16 percent in 2011-12 mainly due to tax evasion and illicit & unrecorded production.

State's own receipts (tax & non tax) as percentage to GSDP remained about 9.65 %, which is low not only in comparison to the projection made by ThFC (12.95%) and also in comparison to the requirement of the total expenditure (about 16.33%). Moreover, after meeting Committed Expenditure, the state government was left with little amount for development activities which is a matter of great concern. The state government is heavily dependent on central transfers and market borrowings to meet its expenditure. The TRE as percentage to GSDP remained relatively higher than the ratio of TRR to GSDP during most of the period under consideration that resulted in accumulation of debt stock. However, the debt-GSDP ratio (33.17 %) has been less than the targeted level (41.8 %) in the amended FRBM Act, 2005 of Punjab since last five years.

The own revenue receipts (Tax & non Tax) as a proportion of GSDP in Punjab was about 8.18 percent which should be increased to 12.95 percent as projected by Thirteenth Finance Commission. It may be argued that there was a huge potential to be tapped to enhance state's own resources, the state government must take initiative with strong political will to exploit the existing potential and also focus on additional resources to fulfil its obligations of increasing public expenditure to enhance the well being of the people and help improve Human Development Indices.

The total expenditure has consistently increased with the overall growth rate of 9.87 percent from Rs. 13,106 crore in 2000-01 to Rs. 40,559 crore in 2011-12. The growth rate of revenue expenditure (9.96%) was relatively higher than that of capital expenditure (9.10 %) during the period 2000-01 to 2011-12.

The total Committed Expenditure increased from Rs. 7973 crores in 2000-01 to Rs. 29383 crores in 2011-12 reflecting a growth rate of 13.07 percent.

To ensure the adequacy of the resources required for the development of the state economy, the own revenue resources generation must be increased to capacity through ensuring higher efficiency, autonomy, accountability and transparency of the resource mobilisation administration.

The state needs to make serious efforts to mobilise resources, draw development priorities and make investment to put the economy back on the track.

❖ **Analysis of State Finances of Jammu & Kashmir**

Team : Satish Verma and Kulwant Singh Nehra

Sponsor: Reserve Bank of India under RBI Chair

Date of commencement : April 2013

Date of completion : March 2014

Objective

To study the overall financial position of the state.

Findings: During the period of 12th Finance Commission the growth rate of total revenue receipts and its components was higher than that in the period of previous Finance Commission. Being a special category state, the central transfers contributed a substantial proportion to total revenue receipts in the state.

1. Tax buoyancy has been greater than unity for the period under consideration (2000-01 to 2011-12). Hence, tax may be considered as buoyant in the state.
2. Tax-GSDP ratio in the state was 7.00 per cent in 2009-10 and 7.30 per cent in 2010-11 as against the assessed targets of 12.94 per cent and 13.74 per cent in the respective years. That needs to be increased.
3. The main three tax components, sales tax, excise duty and other taxes & duties, comprising taxes & duties on electricity, taxes on goods & passengers and other taxes on

commodities services, contributed more than 93 per cent in total own tax revenue in the state.

4. During the period 2000-01 to 2011-12, growth of capital expenditure (17.33 per cent) has been substantially higher than that of revenue expenditure (10.81 per cent). However, the growth rate of capital expenditure has declined from 20.25 per cent in the period of 11th Finance Commission to 15.60 per cent in the period of 12th Finance Commission whereas that of revenue expenditure increased from 4.63 per cent to 9.08 per cent during the same period.
5. The relative share of development revenue expenditure in total revenue expenditure has decreased from 63.03 per cent in 2000-01 to 57.13 per cent in 2011-12, while the relative share of non development revenue expenditure has increased from 36.97 per cent to 42.87 per cent during the same period which may not be considered a healthy sign for state finances.
6. It needs to be highlighted that relatively more emphasis was given on economic services than on social services in the state. However, most of the expenditure has been made under non-plan budget head that is used just for maintenance of existing infrastructure. Moreover, the main components of economic services were power development and agriculture & allied activities.
7. During the period of 12th Finance Commission, growth rate of expenditure on social services (9.90 per cent) was substantially higher than that of economic services (5.22 per cent). However, percentage share of expenditure on economic services remained relatively higher than that of social services during most of the period under consideration, except the years 1990-91 & 1995-96.
8. Education has occupied the highest share in terms of absolute as well as percentage share in

total expenditure on social services, but most of the expenditure remained under non-plan expenditure.

9. During the period 12th Finance Commission, state government has emphasised relatively on the social services, particularly education, medical & public health and water supply & sanitation.
10. A significant proportion of total revenue receipts has been cornered by committed expenditure in the state during most of the period under consideration.
11. It may also be noted that the share of central government's loans in GSDP decreased significantly whereas that of internal debt through market borrowings increased mainly due to policy changes, particularly the debt restructuring policy over the period.
12. It may be argued that state's fiscal position is in red. Despite having surplus on revenue account, the targets of fiscal deficit and outstanding debt have not been achieved. State's own revenue deficit has been consistently high and rising with the pace of growth of revenue expenditure. Consequently, outstanding liabilities were increasing at an alarming rate.

❖ Analysis of State Finances of Himachal Pradesh

Team : Satish Verma and Kulwant Singh Nehra

Sponsor: Reserve Bank of India under RBI Chair

Date of commencement : April 2013

Date of completion : March 2014

Objective

To find out the fiscal position of the Himachal Pradesh with the help of various parameters

Findings:

1. The state of Himachal Pradesh has had a chequered fiscal deficit history since 1985-86.

Since the onset of the present century, it has fluctuated though violently but towards the later years of the period under consideration has exhibited a tendency to remain at comparatively higher levels.

2. During the 11th Finance Commission period (2000-01 to 2004-05), the fiscal deficit of the state not only showed a rising trend, but also persisted at high levels and witnessed its first peak (Rs. 2384 crore) in 2003-04. After remaining at low levels for first three years (2005-06 to 2007-08), it, in its fifth year (2009-10) of the 12th Finance commission witnessed the (Rs. 2780 crore) peak. In the initial three years of the 13th Finance Commission, it though declined, being Rs. 1830 crore in 2010-11, Rs 1630 crore in 2011-12 and Rs. 2010 crore in 2012-13 (RE), but was much higher than the levels witnessed in 2005-06 to 2007-08 (the average being merely Rs 731 crore). This sudden upward shift in gross fiscal deficit to unsustainable high levels occurred because of the pay scales revision effective from 2006 and the pensions.
3. The revenue deficit as proportion of GSDP, which remained exceptionally high during the period of 11th Finance Commission, turned surplus during 2005-06 to 2007-08 (i.e. the period of the 12th Finance Commission). But in 2008-09, the economy once again registered revenue deficit (Rs. 130 crore, i.e. 0.31 per cent of GSDP). However, it became surplus (-0.49 per cent of GSDP) in 2012-13 (RE). The primary deficit as proportion of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) also depicted more or less similar trends (accept in 2010-11 when it was surplus at Rs. 120 crore, whereas on revenue account a deficit of Rs. 540 crore was incurred). Thus, though the state of Himachal Pradesh had achieved both revenue as well as primary surpluses during the initial three years

of the 12th Finance Commission, however, slippage particularly in case of revenue account in 2008-09 was recorded.

4. The total expenditure as proportion of GSDP though has tended to decline, but during the period till 2003-04 the decline was not perceptible and stayed at a level a little over one-third of the GSDP. But beginning from 2005-06, the decline became perceptible and was about a quarter (25.52 per cent) in 2012-13 (RE).
5. The committed expenditure on major components as wages and salaries, pension, interest payments and subsidies grew very rapidly particularly since 2008-09, its annual compound rate of growth being 11.33 per cent during 2000-01 to 2012-13 (RE).
6. The revenue receipts as percentage of GSDP comprised more than one quarter of the GSDP in Himachal Pradesh which tended to settle towards the close of the period under consideration at a lower level of around 23 per cent. The own tax revenue as percentage of GSDP on the other hand showed a rising trend, the increase being more pronounced in the recent past. Own non-tax revenue which comprised a low 1-2 per cent of GSDP for almost a decade till 2003-04 rose to 5.36 per cent in 2007-08, before falling gradually to 2.64 per cent in 2012-13 (RE).
7. The total revenue as well as own tax revenue grew at a faster rate in 2005-10 than in the previous quinquennial, whereas in the corresponding period the non-tax revenue grew at a lesser rate. However, taking the period 2000-13 as a whole, the rates of growth of all the revenue indicators were higher than that of GSDP.
8. Himachal Pradesh has been historically a debt stressed state. The state's debt liabilities were larger by Rs 7778 crore during the period of 11th

Finance commission and by Rs 6380 crore during the period of 12th Finance Commission.

9. Going by the current situation of its Debt-GSDP ratio, the state falls undoubtedly very much short of the 13th Finance Commission sub-national targets. Hence, there is no reason for the state to cheer-up on this account as its possibility of falling in line with sub-national targets of Debt-GSDP ratio in the foreseeable future appears a far cry.

❖ **Rural Credit and Financial Penetration in Punjab**

Team: Satish Verma

Sponsor: Reserve Bank of India under RBI Chair

Date of Commencement: October 2013

Date of Completion: March 2014
(First Draft Submitted to RBI on April 4, 2014)

Objective:

- To estimate the percentage share of Institutional and Non-institutional Credit Agencies in rural credit in the state.
- To study the distinctive features of the institutional and non –institutional credit including swapping of the loans etc.
- The examine the barriers to institutional loans in rural areas.

Penetration into rural credit in this piece of research has been examined in terms of (i) number of adult accounts, and (ii) the proportion of loans, raised from institutional and non-institutional sources, in banked and unbanked villages, in Punjab. This study is based on primary data collected from 44 households from three banked and 135 from nine unbanked villages, from three tehsils (one each from three districts, namely, Moga, Kapurthala and Fatehgarh Sahib) in Punjab, following a multistage stratified random sampling technique.

Findings: The study broadly concludes that though in terms of the amount of loan the institutional sources play a dominant role in the financing of rural credit both in banked as well as unbanked villages, but in terms of the number of households availing loans the non-institutional sources play a dominant role. Nevertheless the non-institutional sources of credit continue to persist in rural areas in Punjab in a significant way even though the recent past has witnessed a phenomenal expansion of bank branches in these areas.

A comparison of our estimates with those of the NSSO 37th (1981-82), 48th (1991-92), 59th (2001-02) Rounds indicates that whereas the share of institutional credit agencies (in particular of commercial banks) has gone up largely because of the rural credit expansionary policies of the Reserve Bank, that of the cooperative bank/society has gone down substantially. This is indeed a serious matter as the cooperative bank/society must play its due role in rural credit.

B. Specific Conclusions:

The financial penetration of institutional credit agencies in rural areas in terms of the adults maintaining at least one account with these agencies is merely a little over one-half. Gender seems a factor in low financial penetration, as proportion of females maintaining an account is dismally low at 25-30 per cent, compared to 70-80 per cent for males in both categories of the villages.

In banked villages, the respective institutional credit agencies seem to have won the confidence of their customers. Taking all the villages together, private banks had least penetration in these areas. Public sector banks had highest, followed by cooperative banks/society and the regional rural banks.

A significant number of the households (52.77 per cent), number of the loans (47.93 per cent) as well as the loan amount (36.61 per cent) were raised by these households from the non-institutional sources. The

dependence of the people in unbanked villages on non-institutional sources for consumption purposes was quite high. Non-cultivators depended more on non-institutional sources for loan.

Based on the observations in our survey, it is that suggested that, while designing the credit policy for rural sector, four major participants in village community must be kept in mind, viz (i) landless/marginal cultivators and craftsmen; (ii) other professionals and petty businessmen; (iii) small and medium cultivators; and (iv) large cultivators.

One serious flaws observed in the credit policy is that the loan amount raised was found regressive in relation to the reported market value of the collateralized asset; it being very high in case of the small borrowers and very low in case of large borrowers.

Barriers to institutional loans included documentation barriers, time inefficiency in granting loans and transaction costs. Proportion of households that reported problems in raising loans from institutional sources was higher (57.78 per cent) in villages without than in villages with banking facility (43.18 per cent).

- In banked villages, the single major problem reported in raising institutional loans was: misguidance, harassment and mal practices; and,
- In unbanked villages was: too many formalities.
- Several suggestions as regards institutional loans were also made by the respondent households:
- Simplify loan procedures emerged as the major suggestion in both categories of the villages. One major suggestion made in this respect is that the whole land revenue record should be made available online;
- Special loan schemes for poor and landless was the second major suggestion;
- Employees should work honestly and cooperate with the farmers (a suggestion made particularly in villages without banking facility);

- Institutional sources should stop the practice of mediator/agent while entertaining loan applications (a suggestion primarily from the household residing in villages without banking facility);
- Government should monitor and take action against erring officials (suggestion from households in banked villages)

Further, in villages with banking facility the commission agent (Arhtiya) was virtually the sole supplier of non-institutional loans. But in villages without banking facility, besides the commission agent who supplied 71.71 per cent of production and 49.34 per cent of consumption loans, other non-institutional credit agencies were also markedly present.

Non-institutional sources charged high rate of interest that varied between 7-60 per cent. The sole problem reported in both categories of the villages was: Charging high rate of interest (in conjunction with harassment and exploitation, no record, too secretive).

As suggestions, the households responded that the debtors should have access to the loan record of the non-institutional credit agencies; a restriction be prescribed on the rate of interest chargeable by these credit agencies; and, these credit agencies should not have any legal authority to acquire land in case the debtor fails to repay the loan.

Direct payment to the farmers for sale of produce to food procurement agencies, both public and private, was also suggested.

❖ **Deepening Democracy: Study on Role of the local self Government Institutions in North Indian states**

Team : P.P.Balan, Mehar Singh, Gurbinder Singh, Rajan Singh

Sponsor: ICSSR, New Delhi.

Date of Commencement : July, 2012

Date of Completion : June, 2013

Objective: The objective of the study is to understand the functioning of local self government institutions in North Indian states and measuring the performance in a comparative framework. The study focuses on the devolution status, people's participation in decision making, transparency and accountability systems, participation in election, inclusion of SCs/STs and women and related core factors.

Findings:-

- The functions devolved to gram panchayats in Himachal Pradesh was much better and effective than in other states of Haryana, Uttrakhand and Punjab;
- On the issue of funds allocation to representatives of PRIs, Himachal Pradesh was much ahead than Haryana and Jammu & Kashmir. It was also observed that funds were allocated more than targeted in Himachal Pradesh;
- On the matter of state/district functionaries attached to representatives of PRIs too, Himachal Pradesh was far ahead, in respect of number and variety, as compared to three other surveyed states;
- On the issue of overall functioning of panchayats, too, Himachal Pradesh was superior and ahead, followed by Haryana, Uttrakhand and Punjab, respectively.

❖ **Capacity Building Project (2011-12) under BRGF of district Hoshiarpur**

Team: Krishan Chand, Parmvir Singh and 15 Temporary Resource Persons

Sponsor: State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD), Government of Punjab

Date of Commencement : September 2012

Date of Completion : April 2013

Objectives: The main objectives of this capacity building programme are;

- ❖ To upgrade the knowledge and skills among the elected representatives of PRIs for better performing their responsibilities;
- ❖ To orient key officials associated with functions, devolved to the panchayats and who are working under or closely with them to effectively serve and facilitate the panchayats in the performance of devolved functions; and
- ❖ To improve functioning of the gram sabha particularly through building the capability of pressure groups such as Self Help Groups (SHGs) and Community Based Organizations (CBOs) to participate more meaningfully.

The Stakeholders

The programme would cover Sarpanches & Panches, Chairpersons and Members of PSs, members of Gram Sabha, Gram Secretaries & Gram Sevaks, BDPOs and Dy. CEOs & CEOs of ZP and members of SHGs. The programme would cover the following component of capacity building.

- Refresher Course for Resource Persons
 - Yearly Refresher Course for the Elected representatives and functionaries of PRIs and members of SHGs.
 - Visits to identified 'beacon' Panchayats.
 - Gram Sabha level Campaigns
- ❖ **Preparation of Five Year Perspective Plan (2012-13 to 2016-17) and Annual Plans of 2012-13 & 2013-14 under Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA)**

Team : Krishan Chand, Parmvir Singh and Baljinder Kaur.

Sponsor: State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD), Government of Punjab

Date of commencement : December 2012

Date of completion : September 2013

Objectives: The main objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to states as per their needs to strengthen their Panchayat Raj system. The main activities for which assistance is provided are as under:

- Technical and administrative support at GP level
- Construction and repair of GP buildings
- Capacity building and training
- Institutional Structure
- Distance learning facility through SATCOM or IP based technology
- Intermediate / Block level Resource Centre
- E-enablement of Panchayats
- Panchayat Processes including provision of civic services to Panchayats with inadequate resources base
- Special support for Panchayats in PESA area
- Strengthening SECs
- IEC activities
- Programme Management

Preparation of Annual Plan (2013-14) under BRGF Five Year Plan (2012-17) has been submitted

- ❖ **Baseline Survey of Knowledge, Attitude, Behaviour, Belief and Practices (KABBP) of Electorates in Chandigarh**

Team: Sunil Bansal and Madan Mohan Singh

Sponsor: The Chief Electoral Officer, Chandigarh.

Date of commencement : May 2013
Date of completion : September 2013

Objectives: The main objective of the KABBP Survey would be to understand the extent and level of the knowledge, belief, perception, readiness, trends, factors, reasons of enrolment and non-enrolment of the eligible people and would cover the following aspects:

- To assess the level of (i) awareness (ii) comprehension (iii) involvement and (iv) satisfaction with the Registration Process.
- To understand the reasons for people not coming forward for enrolment.
- To understand the underlying reasons for low voter turnout in last election in the State and to identify the barriers to voting.
- To identify the demographics of elector segments with lower enrolment, and lower participation during polls.
- To pre-test all communication materials developed for the SVEEP campaign using focus groups within the relevant TA.
- To assess the role & impact of various public interest groups in voter participation.
- To understand effectiveness of various formal & non-formal media vehicles.
- To assess the influence, & impact of news media, CSO's & CBO's in creating awareness and participation amongst voters in general & youth, women in particular. Also to make an assessment of the impact & influence of the aforementioned groups in preventing unethical practices and promoting ethical voting.
- To suggest logical and plausible measures to ensure higher enrolment and higher voter turnout based on the outcome of the survey.

Findings: Socio-economic characteristics of the Electorates: More than half (54%) of the electorates

interviewed were males and the rest 46 percent were females. 54 percent fall in the age category of 26-50 and 14 percent in 18-25. Out of the sample electorates, 77 percent were currently married, another 16% were never married; 6 percent were widows/widowers, and less than one percent was either divorced or separated/deserted. More than one-fourth (25.4%) were graduates, another 20.3 percent were either post-graduates or have a diploma certificate course. The proportion of sample electorates employed in private sector was 18.3 percent; followed by electorates having their own business/enterprise (13.2%), and employed in Government Service (8.7%). The annual household income was divided into four categories for analysis purpose. The data reveals that 29.7 percent of the sample electorates fell in the annual income bracket of 1-3 lakhs, followed by 25.4 percent electorates having annual income up to 1 lakh and 22.5 of the electorates were in the income bracket of 3-5 lakhs and rest 22.5 percent had annual household income of more than 5 lakhs each. Overall, 65.8 percent of the sample electorates reported to have Ration cards; 53.3% had APL cards and 12.5 percent had BPL cards. The average family size of the sample electorates was 4.9 members.

Voter's Registration: 98.7 percent reported to have a voter card and 89.9% was aware about the voter's list. Majority of the total sample electorates (82%) reported BLO/Government officials to be the source of knowledge about the enrollment of name in the voter's list and 92.5% reported that their names have been entered in the voter's list correctly. 95.4 percent told that the eligible/minimum age for enrolment as a voter was 18 years. 83.2% did not know about the qualifying date for enrolment during summary revision. Nearly 17.2 percent reported to have family members of 18 years and above and not registered themselves as a voter at the time of survey. The survey revealed that 99.4 percent of the electorates in the U.T. of Chandigarh were aware about the EPIC and also had Election Photo Identity Card with them.

Awareness of Designated election officials, voter centres, location of polling booths and electorate satisfaction: More than 80 percent of the electorates were aware about the appointment of designated officials in facilitating the department at various stages of electioneering. The survey revealed that 82.9 percent of the electorates in UT of Chandigarh knew about the voter centres. 93.4% was aware about the location of the polling booth.

Knowledge, attitude, behavior, belief, practice (KABBP): More than three-fourth (76.8%) of the sample electorates casted their vote in the last general (parliamentary) elections as they thought it was their duty/right to vote, their name was registered in electoral roll, got the voter's slip, the candidate was good, candidate was of their choice and from their community and religion, candidate visited them personally. Repeated appeals and advertisement and enabling environment (free and fair) created by Election Commission of India also contributed in their decision to vote in the last election. The reasons for not voting by eligible family members in the last general elections were due to not having EPIC (54.9%); 'not enrolled in electoral roll' (47.5%); 'no good candidate (3%), long queues (3%); 'no faith in political system' (2.5%) etc. The most influencing factor affecting the voting preference of the electorates in UT of Chandigarh was the 'candidate' as reported by 67.7 percent of the sample electorates, ahead of other factors like family, caste and religion, local community leaders, etc. Most of the electorates in UT of Chandigarh were satisfied with the deployment of police force during last elections and felt it to be sufficient and reported their experience at the polling booth during the elections as good. The behavior of the polling staff during the election process was reported to be co-operative by 77.5 percent of the sample electorates. The difficulties faced by the 112 sample electorates were 'long queues', 'lack of facilities including drinking water, toilet and ramp at the polling station', 'no separate

queues for senior citizens', 'difficulties in locating polling stations', 'coercion/threat by political party booth operators', 'no guidance from polling personnel' and 'difficulty in getting voter slip at facilitation station'.

Systematic Voter Education and Electoral Participation (SVEEP)

Nearly three-fourth (74.2%) of the sample electorates in UT of Chandigarh reported that they had come across voter/election related campaign/advertisement of Election Commission of India during previous elections. The survey revealed that print and electronic media had played a very important role in spreading election related messages/information. The most important election related message/information was 'registration of voters', 'preparation of voter cards', 'voting is a right and duty, so must cast vote', 'steps taken for free and fair elections', 'separate queues for old and sick', date of voting and schedule', 'application of code of conduct', 'cast vote as per conscious without taking any inducement', 'no queue for disabled', 'voter slip distribution schedule' and others like 'do's and don'ts on polling day', 'alternate identity documents for voting', 'strict enforcement of ECI rules', etc.

ECI Advertisement or Campaign with ICONs/STARs Motivating Voters: Cricketer M.S. Dhoni was the most appealing/motivating ICONs/Stars used by ECI followed by Ex-President APJ Abdul Kalam, Saina Nehwal and Mary Kom.

❖ Midterm impact assessment study of BRGF (2009-10 to 2011-12), District Sirsa, Haryana

Team : Bindu Duggal and Hans Lal

Sponsor: District Administration, Sirsa

Date of initiation : March 2013

Date of completion : November 2013

Objective: To conduct mid-term impact assessment study of BRGF Scheme. The specific objectives of the studies are;

- To assess the performance of BRGF in different sectors such as agriculture, health and medical care, women and child development, education, irrigation, drinking water, small scale industry etc,
- To assess the financial performance of BRGF.
- To assess the both qualitative and quantitative achievement of BRGF.
- To study the perception of the people towards BRGF scheme.

Findings: Overall, BRGF Scheme has played a vital role for the development of the district, both in rural and urban areas under different sectors.

- **Under rural development, in the sector of agriculture/ irrigation, Rs.695.25 lakhs has been utilized for constructing water courses, installation of tube-well and laying of underground pipe line for the years 2009-10 and 2011-12.** Its impact on panchayats is noticeable.
- **Under the sector of literacy and education, Rs. 474.8 lakh have been utilized, for constructing school rooms and Rain water harvesting structure during the years 2009-10 and 2011-12.** With the successful implementation of BRGF scheme, there has been marked improvement in enrollment rates of children in the government school. Provision of sufficient space has led to an increase in the children's interest in their studies. Further Rain water harvesting structure in schools has helped to improve the availability of water in schools which is being used for toilets, gardening etc
- **Under the sector of health and medical care, Rs.265.06 lakhs were utilized for construction of delivery huts, up gradation of sub centre**

and up gradation of AYUSH centre for the year of 2009-10 to 2011-12 under BRGF scheme in the district. Due to construction of delivery hut in GPs, there has been an increase in institutional and safe deliveries in GPs. There is an increase in the number of women who came for child birth at the delivery huts. Due to construction of boundary wall in delivery huts, women feel more comfortable due to the privacy during the time of delivery.

- **Under the sector of women and child development, Rs 1117.37 lakhs were utilized to construct anganwari buildings and providing playing & learning material to anganwari centre for the year of 2009-10 to 2011-12 in the district** which has resulted in the increased enrollment rates in AWCs and remarkable improvement in the health status of mother and children.
- **Under the Sector of Drinking Water (Installation of tube well and laying of pipe line) Rs. 683.61 lakhs were utilized for the year of 2009-10 to 2011-12** which has led to the availability of clean drinking water resulting in overall promotion of good health amongst the rural people.
- **Under the sector Infrastructure and minimum basic need, Rs. 269.80 lakh were utilized for Installation of Solar lights and Provision of Gym equipment.**

Solar lights in streets are saving and conserving energy and providing safety from accidents, animals and theft in rural areas.

Provision of the Gym equipment facility in gram panchayat is helping the youth by keeping him busy and saving him from indulging in disputes and vices like drug addiction, alcoholism etc.
- **For the development of urban areas, an amount of Rs 1124.58 lakhs were utilized to implement the different activities for the year**

of 2009-10 to 2011-12 under BRGF scheme in the district. There is a huge impact of assets constructed like street lights, veterinary polyclinic, installation of tube wells and blood grouping for the development of urban area in the district under BRGF scheme. With the completion of veterinary polyclinic, small and large animals are being treated well in time. People don't have to carry their animals to far off places for treatment now. Street lights are providing safety and have also helped the shopkeepers to increase the business hours. Under the activity of blood grouping, 448 camps were organized to collect 44016 blood units in the district. This help to save life of needy peoples. It has become easy to organize blood donation camps with the facility of blood collection vans and so the number of such camps has increased.

In short, the BRGF scheme which has been being implemented in the district has been very useful for the development of the district.

❖ **Annual Plan under BRGF, Mahendergarh (2013-14)**

Team:

Coordinator/Principal Investigator: Manoj Kumar Teotia

Co-authors: Manoj Kumar Teotia, Kuldeep Singh and Rajender Kumar

Data Processing: Manoj Kumar Teotia, Kuldeep Singh and Rajender Kumar

Data Collection/ Field Survey: Manoj Kumar Teotia, Kuldeep Singh and Rajender Kumar and other temporary field staff

Sponsor : Mahendergarh District Administration, Government of Haryana

Date of Commencement : September 2012

Date of completion : June 2013

Objectives: To prepare Annual District Plan (2013-14) for the district with sectoral activities for urban and rural areas.

Findings: The need assessment was done to explore the local needs and priorities of the PRIs and ULBs. The priorities given by the PRIs and ULBs indicate that water is most crucial issue in rural as well as urban areas which must be provided for drinking as well as irrigation purposes. The sanitation (solid waste management), construction of anganwaris, roads, streets and panchayat buildings also emerge some crucial areas for intervention under BRGF. Augmentation of health and educational facilities also came up in many villages.

❖ **HUDCO Research Grant study on Planning for the Urban Poor in Northwestern India: Emerging Policies, Practices and Issues (A Case Study of Chandigarh)**

Team: Manoj Kumar Teotia

Sponsor: HUDCO

Date of commencement: December, 2011

Date of Completion: May, 2013

Objectives: The study has following objectives:

- To understand the interconnected issue of planning for the urban poor in terms of housing, basic services and livelihood provision for the urban poor
- To critically analyze the emerging policies, practices and issues in the context of planning for the poor
- To develop strategies towards ensuring better planning for sustainable living conditions for the urban poor

Findings: The poor in urban areas in northwestern region including Chandigarh have been neglected for long in policy planning and practices. In Chandigarh slums have grown with poor housing conditions and

services due to lack of planning for the labour who came to work during initial construction activities and have been migrating to the city for earning livelihood. Chandigarh Administration has made efforts from time to time to rehabilitate slum dwellers but slum population continues to multiply. It is only recently the task of planning for the poor seems to have been taken seriously to provide housing and basic services to the poor. City has lacked a well-defined policy and legal framework for inclusive development through housing, basic services and livelihood for the poor. The slum areas of Chandigarh have the highest percentage of Scheduled Castes among all the states / union territories of India. The recent boom and extreme modification of land and housing has forced the poor to either move towards slums, or villages and peripheral areas. City has taken some initiatives for urban poverty alleviation programme but still a long way to go as poor continue to flock the city in search of green pastures. More resources and strong institutional mechanism is required to scale up the urban poverty alleviation programme in Chandigarh. Adequate self employment micro financing schemes should be started for poor communities with greater participation of women and youths. A comprehensive integrated and visionary plan comprising major pro poor thrust areas should be prepared and given priority. The Plan should enable convergence of major schemes and programmes thrusting upon to reduce inequalities regarding housing, basic services and livelihood. Community based participatory planning strategies need to be evolved to address the socio-economic inequalities. A city level policy for upgrading coverage and quality of basic services for urban poor in a time bound manner can help to address the multiple concerns of the poor. Pro poor city friendly sustainable planning and growth aimed at equitable distribution of resources and clear cut vision for future will help to regenerate the physical, socio-economic and environmental conditions of the city.

❖ **The State of Cities in North-Western India: A Case of Selected JNNURM Cities (Case Study of Amritsar)**

Team : Manoj Kumar Teotia, R S Sandhu, Kuldip Singh, Rajender Kumar

Sponsor : HUDCO under HUDCO Chair

Date of commencement: August 2012

Date of Completion: May 2013

Objectives: The study has following objectives:

- To collect data at city level to learn about the existing conditions of Amritsar and future trends of urban development in the Metropolis in relation to Punjab state.
- To prepare the profile of Amritsar city covering the following parameters.
 - i.) General Background
 - ii.) Socio-Economic Development
 - iii.) Infrastructure
 - iv.) JNNURM
 - v.) Housing
 - vi.) Environment
 - vii.) Governance
- ❖ To suggest strategies for future planning and development of Amritsar.

Findings: The state of the holy city of Amritsar leaves much to be desired in terms of planning, governance, urban infrastructure & basic services such as housing, roads, water, sewerage, drainage, electricity, transportation and health and educational facilities. The situation is worst in large number of slums where majority of the urban poor abode. The unauthorized colonies and slums have grown. 36 per cent population of city lives in slum *abadies* which occupy only 4 per cent of the total municipal area. The slum population has increased thirteen times in the last three decades. The city is developing haphazardly which is evident from the fact that at present its 61 percent area has developed in an unplanned way and has more than 200 un-authorized

colonies along with 63 slums. The very high density residential areas in the walled city and unplanned and informal housing these areas have been ignored in the context of water augmentation, storm water drainage and sewerage upgrading processes. The MCA is not taking interest in the implementation of poverty related programmes and funds provided by the Central Govt. remain unutilized. It has been found in our study that 38 percent and 30 percent households are without sewer and water connections respectively. The leakage water is very high i.e., 61%. The city is without proper storm water drainage system and also lacks sewage treatment system. The state government has been unable to set mechanism to utilize funds under JNNURM, similarly, MCA performance is worse in this regard as well as in implementing JBIC project. The traffic bottlenecks are common at many places. The parks and open spaces are either absent or have become dumping areas and are being encroached.

The quality of urban governance in Punjab in general and Amritsar in particular is poor due to legal, fiscal, institutional and organizational weaknesses in the context of the 74th CAA. Majority of the people are not satisfied with the services and local governance. Fragmented municipal functioning is affecting municipal autonomy and development according to the needs and priorities of the people. The methodology of preparation of master plans merits reconsideration. There is commercial use invasion in residential areas and while doing so the provisions and regularization of parking areas, traffic bottlenecks and efforts to control the traffic is not done. There is very poor data base on various dimensions of urban infrastructure and services. There is a need to evolve integrated urban development and strong planning strategies to improve state of city in terms of planning, local governance, infrastructure, services with special focus on slums, unauthorized colonies, congested areas in the walled city etc. The efforts for urban poverty alleviation and housing for the urban poor

should be scaled up for inclusive growth and sustainable development.

❖ **Housing, Basic Services and Urban Poverty Alleviation under JNNURM in a Hilly Town: A Case Study of Shimla**

Team

Coordinator/Principal Investigator: Manoj Kumar Teotia

Team Members: Ranvinder Singh Sandhu, Kuldeep Singh and Rajender Kumar

Data Processing Team: Manoj Kumar Teotia, Kuldeep Singh and Rajender Kumar

Data Collection/ Field Survey Team: Manoj Kumar Teotia, Kuldeep Singh and Rajender Kumar

Sponsor: HUDCO under HUDCO Chair

Date of commencement: August 2012

Date of Completion: October 2013

Objectives: The study has following objectives:

- To understand the interconnected issue of housing, basic services and urban poverty alleviation in the hilly town of Shimla
- To document various initiatives, innovations and reforms under JNNURM to provide housing and basic services to the poor
- To critically analyze the emerging policies, practices and issues in the context of housing, basic services and urban poverty alleviation
- To develop strategies towards ensuring better provision of housing and basic services and alleviation of urban poverty

Findings: Shimla is facing the problems typically faced by any hilly region like unplanned urbanization, illegal encroachments, violation of planning/ building norms, soil erosion, flooding, scarcity of buildable land, emergence of linear urban corridors, inaccessibility of certain areas, uneven

development of urban system etc. The development pattern of Shimla is governed by its topographical constraints like steep slopes, elongated hilly spurs, forest areas, and zones of perpetual sun shades. Due to extremely limited vehicular accessibility and dependence on pedestrian movement, the development of Shimla is concentrated in limited area. The ridge and southern side are densely populated due to gradual slopes and sunny side of the southern side which are more amenable for development. Thus all major land uses are located on the southern face of Shimla. The high growth of population coupled with the floating population is exerting heavy pressure on the existing infrastructure and also leading to encroachments, unauthorized constructions, construction activities not incompatible with the traditional culture and heritage of the city.

The study highlights many issues in the context of housing, basic services and urban poverty alleviation. Housing for the urban poor has emerged a crucial issue as it is skewed in favour of rich sections. The pace of housing and basic services under JNNURM is very slow which is affecting the quality of life in the city. The tourists exert additional pressure on crucial infrastructure and basic services and disturb the living equilibrium of the local citizens during peak tourist months. Citizens' perception is mix regarding the physical infrastructure and services in Shimla. It can be concluded on the basis of discussions on the perception of the people that despite the visible deficiencies in infrastructure and services in the city in terms of roads, sewerage, sanitation, solid waste management, health and educational facilities, people's perception varied from 'highly satisfied' to 'quite satisfied' and 'satisfied'. Although not very high but still considerable percentage of respondents have shown displeasure with the coverage and quality of basic infrastructure and services. Similarly a high percentage of respondents have opined that there has been very little and no improvement in the physical

infrastructure and services in last five years. The respondents have reported problems like roads, parking, water, solid waste management, sewerage, public transportation, education and health facilities, street light, etc. And majority of the respondents feel low level satisfaction with the working of the area councilors, working of the SMC and problem solving capacity of the SMC. The observations point towards the need of effective, transparent, accountable and responsive municipal governance towards providing basic infrastructure and services in the city.

❖ **Natal Care Services in Punjab: Level of Reporting by Public and Private Sectors in HMIS (A Pilot Study)**

Team: Pawan Kumar Sharma

Sponsor: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India

Date of commencement : February 2013

Date of completion : June 2013

Objective: The study will be directed towards exploring the level of reporting of natal care services by public and private sector institutions. It will also examine the authenticity, consistency and uniformity of HMIS data pertaining to reporting of deliveries by public and private in S.A.S. Nagar (Mohali) district of Punjab.

Findings: The reports already submitted on Delivery Care Services in Punjab: Evidences from HMIS based on 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 conducted by CRRID-PRC had pointed out indifferent and inconsistent reporting of delivery care services by public and private sector institutions in different districts in the state especially on the natal care services, especially by the private sector. The present study was directed towards exploring the level of reporting of natal care services by public and private sector institutions and to find out gaps, if any in the reporting of data on this count. In addition to this, the study also looks into the reasons for low first

trimester registration as revealed in earlier two reports based on secondary data downloaded from the HMIS web portal and submitted to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, New Delhi. The study was conducted in eleven health institutions in Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar (Nawanshahr) district in Punjab; six in public sector and five in private sector.

Reporting on antenatal, natal and pregnancy outcome and details of new born was found correct on each of the parameters in all six public health centres and five accredited private institutions selected for the purpose. No discrepancy was found during the cross verification of HMIS data collected from the records of each health centre visited and the data available with the HMIS unit for uploading. However, it was observed that despite particular efforts not all accredited private institutions were supplying the data in the desired format to the concerned officials for inclusion in HMIS. Not all institutions were supplying the relevant data on a regular basis. It was brought in notice that some of the accredited private hospitals were not supplying data in written form or in a particular format but instead they supplied the data verbally on telephone to the concerned person requiring this data. Regularity and accuracy of the data supplied in the process is a problem affecting the quality of HMIS data on deliveries and type of deliveries (normal or caesarian) conducted at accredited private institutions. For increasing the accuracy and consistency of HMIS data from private sector operators the district authorities need to take further remedial measures to rectify the situation so that all accredited private health institutions supply the data on deliveries on a regular basis.

❖ **Delivery Care at District Level in Punjab: Evidences from HMIS during 2009-10 and 2012-13, January 2014**

Team : Pawan Kumar Sharma
Sponsor: PRC annual Grant

Date of commencement : July 2013
 Date of completion : January 2014

Findings: The HMIS data on parameters including ANC registration vis-a-vis deliveries, assistance at the time of delivery, home visits within 24 hours of home delivery, safe deliveries, assistance at the time of delivery, births taking place at public health facilities and c-section deliveries performed at public health institutions was more or less consistent at the state level. However, the HMIS data was not consistent as regards the JSY incentives paid to mothers for delivering at public health institutions and JSY incentives paid to mothers for home deliveries. There was uncertainty as regards the consistency of HMIS data on women discharged within 48 hours of delivery at public institutions. Accuracy and consistency of HMIS data on a number of parameters varied at the district level even though the district-level variations were getting closer on a number of parameters of delivery care indicating consistency in the data reporting especially from public health institutions. The data reporting by private sector on deliveries performed and type of deliveries was far from satisfaction. Positive trend was that the state as well as district health authorities were making efforts to obtain HMIS data from these accredited private health facilities. Their efforts need to be strengthened further to capture data on consistent basis. On the whole, the assessment of HMIS data as regards the consistency in delivery care indicators was fairly positive.

❖ **Antenatal Care at District Level in Punjab: An Appraisal of HMIS during 2009-10 and 2012-13, March 2014.**

Team : Pawan Kumar Sharma
Sponsor : PRC annual Grant
 Date of commencement : September 2013
 Date of completion : March 2014

Findings: This study carries both good news and bad news for the officials involved in the process of HMIS data reporting at the Department of Health and Family Welfare, Government of Punjab. The HMIS data was more or less consistent at the state level on the count of registration of women within the first trimester, pregnant women who received 3 ANC check-ups, TT1, and TT2. While there were deviations in the HMIS data on new women registered under JSY, pregnant women receiving 100 IFA tablets, women having Hb level < 11 (tested cases) and women having anaemia (Hb<7) (treated at institutions). Variations existed across different districts on a number of aspects related to ANC. On the whole, the assessment of HMIS data on ANC indicators was fairly positive.

❖ **Punjab and Kerala: A Comparative Study of Scheduled and Non-Scheduled Castes on Maternal Mortality.**

Team: Pawan Kumar Sharma

Sponsor: PRC

Date of commencement : July 2013

Date of completion : December 2013

Findings: An attempt has been made in comparative terms to find the gap between the scheduled and non-scheduled castes in terms of maternal mortality in Punjab and Kerala and thereby infer the status of health care provision in the two states. The choice of these two states was guided by the differing nature of development path adopted by them; with a priority to economic development in Punjab and to social development in Kerala. Data made available by the District Level Household and Facility Survey-3 conducted under the aegis of the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India was put in service. Kerala scored higher than Punjab on all counts of maternal health care. In terms of antenatal care, scheduled caste women in Punjab lagged

behind non-scheduled caste women by 12 per cent points whereas Kerala portrayed a fair degree of equity on this count. On natal care front, hospital based deliveries among scheduled caste women were far less in Punjab than in Kerala. On the count of post natal care, 82 per cent of the non-scheduled caste women in Kerala had sought treatment for post delivery complications vis-à-vis 88 per cent scheduled caste women. In Punjab the scheduled castes lagged behind the non-scheduled castes by a big margin. The comparative models of development show that economic development per se does not guarantee the desired level of health care while a thrust on social development is more effective in this case. Annual audits of antenatal care service and promotion of institutional deliveries among scheduled castes in Punjab emerge as vital areas of concern for policy makers.

❖ **Integrated District Five Year Perspective Plan (2012-17) and Annual Action Plan for the year 2012-13 and 2013-14 of Poonch, Kupwara and Ramban districts of Jammu & Kashmir**

Team: Sukhwinder Singh, Haqiqat Singh, Jasbir Singh, Nirmal Das and Deepak Kumar

Sponsor: District Administration, Poonch, Kupwara and Ramban

Date of commencement : February 2011

Date of completion : November 2013

Objectives:

- The Backward Regions Grant Fund is designed to redress regional imbalances in development. The fund will provide financial resources for supplementing and converging existing developmental inflows into identified districts, so as to:
 - To bridge critical gaps in local infrastructure and other development

requirements that are not being adequately met through existing inflows,

- To strengthen, Panchayat and Municipality level governance with more appropriate capacity building, to facilitate participatory planning, decision making, implementation and monitoring, to reflect local felt needs,
 - To provide professional support to local bodies for planning, implementation and monitoring their plans,
 - To improve the performance and delivery of critical functions assigned to Panchayats, and counter possible efficiency and equity losses on account of inadequate local capacity,
- Integrated development will commence with each district undertaking a diagnostic study of its backwardness by enlisting professional planning support. This will include the preparation of a baseline survey which can be used for undertaking evaluation at a later date. This will be followed by preparing a well-conceived participatory district development perspective plan to address this backwardness during the year of its introduction and the remaining years of the Eleventh Five year Plan (2007-12) as well as for the Twelfth Five-Year Plan period (2012-17). The Panchayats at the village, intermediate and district level, referred to in Part IX of the Constitution, will undertake planning and implementation of the programme, in keeping with the letter and spirit of Article 243G, while the Municipalities referred to in Part IX- A will similarly plan and implement the programme in urban areas in conformity with the letter and spirit of Article 243W, read with Article 243ZD of the Constitution.
 - This plan will integrate multiple programmes that are in operation in the district concerned and therefore address backwardness through a combination of resources that flow to the district. This will be done without giving any schematic overlay to BRGF that would be

subversive of the principle of local prioritization in planning. Programmes identified for implementation under the Fund will be selected through peoples' participation, particularly through Gram and Ward Sabhas in the rural areas and Area Sabhas and Ward Committees in the urban areas. Participatory plans will be prepared in each Panchayat and Municipality, which would take into account all resources being spent in the area of the Panchayat, which would cover at the very least.

- Sectoral and district segments of the State Plan,
 - Centrally Sponsored Schemes (particularly Flagship programmes),
 - Fund inflows on account of the National Employment Guarantee programme
 - Tied and untied grants from Central and State Finance Commission, and
 - Fund inflows on account of the Bharat Nirman programme.
- The participatory plans prepared by each Panchayat and Municipality would be consolidated into the district plan by the District Planning Committee (Article 243ZD of the Constitution). This would reflect all the financial resources available in the district, and ensure their optimal use, without delay, diversion, duplication and leakage.

Findings: The plan was mostly focused on Health and Sanitation sector, Repair of buildings and rural electrification, whereas major chunk of funds were also spent on Works of Public Amenities land improvement, Roads and irrigation. It was also found that in all the districts least priority is given to education and livelihood sectors. The core issue highlighted in these plans were to construct toilets and roads in these districts of Jammu and Kashmir. the role of panchayats is still in the infancy stage and the plans are mostly prepared by the district officials with the consent of local MLAs

❖ **Bench Marking for Strengthening the Panchayati Raj System in the states of UP, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and West Bengal, India**

Team:

Project Coordinator: Sukhvinder Singh

Field Coordinator: Haqiqat Singh

Sponsor: Hannsseidel Foundation, New Delhi.

Date of Commencement: January 2013

Date of Completion: December 2013

Objectives:

- Bench marking of the essential indicators at national and regional level,
- To disseminate the bench marking at Regional and National level,
- Documentation of best practices and their replication through publication, media and other fora,
- Follow up at state level to see implementation on Bench marking indication,
- To understand the functioning of rural Local Self Government Institutions in Indian states and measuring the performance in a comparative framework

Findings: The 29 one-day workshops conducted during the year 2013 in five states (UP, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and West Bengal) helps to know the present status of functioning of panchayat Raj System at ground level. The interactions made with the 1756 participants during the workshops provided the study team with valuable indications and signals about gaps persisting in various fields of functioning of Panchayat. The valuable suggestions provided during workshops by the civil society, elected representatives, functionaries of Panchayati Raj, functionaries of line departments have been recorded which will help the policy makers to weigh their genuineness in reforming the system of Panchayat Raj. The success stories noted during the workshops constitute a valuable material to provide knowledge

to other panchayats for replication with suitable changes to improve functioning of Panchayats. The problems faced by the civil society due to weaknesses in laws and instructions issued by various states and the solutions suggested by the people are incorporated in the reports for the policy makers to think over these issues to reach a logical conclusion for change or alteration. The status of elected representatives assessed during the workshops will give a right direction in reforming a training module for building capacity of the elected representatives. The performance of Panchayats in Kerala, Tamil Nada and Himachal Pradesh are much effective than that of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, whereas the West Bengal Panchayat perform just average.

❖ **National Level Monitoring in the State of Uttrakhand.**

Team:

Project Coordinator : Sukhvinder Singh

Field Coordinator : Jasbir Singh

Sponsor : Ministry of Rural Development, GOI, New Delhi.

Date of Commencement : November, 2013

Date of Completion : February, 2014

Objective: Monitoring of development activities and to provide policy makers, development managers, and civil society with better means for learning from past experience, improving service delivery, planning and allocating resources and demonstrating results as part of accountability to key stakeholders. The purpose of NLM system is to strengthen all the rural development programmes and ensure effectiveness, transparency and accountability in the implementation of the programmes

Findings:

- The habitants of rural areas and also people living in far flung areas, at hill tops, are well

aware of MGNREGA and other Rural development schemes, but their participation in these schemes were negligible;

- It was observed that there is lack of convergence of MGNREGA with other sponsored schemes and related development schemes;
- The role of panchayat is not seen as effective and their knowledge regarding the provisions and procedures is just casual.
- The technical staff, too, had a casual approach towards planning work as well as during preparation on technical and other aspects of village plans.
- The technical staff feels that they are over burdened due to vast area they have to cover under the scheme

❖ **Study entitled Family Planning Services in Punjab: Revelations from HMIS Data.**

Team: Poonam Kaushik

Sponsor: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi

Date of initiation : January 2013.

Date of completion : June 2013

Objective: The main objectives of the study were to analyze the utilization of family planning services; contraceptive distribution to beneficiaries; quality in sterilization services in the state of Punjab; and stock position of contraceptives.

The study was based primarily upon the HMIS data available on Web Portal of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi. HMIS Data regarding Family Planning was analyzed for two years 2010-11 (i.e. April 2010 to March 2011) and 2011-12 (i.e. April 2011 to March 2012) for all the 20 districts of the state of Punjab. Data was analyzed and supported with relevant tables, figures and charts etc. wherever required in the study. In order to supplement the data, relevant data from other secondary sources was seen and data was supported

by some primary data obtained by field visits in Nawashahar district.

Findings: Data revealed that vasectomy, tubectomy and IUD acceptors preferred public health facilities compared to private health facilities. Figures from statistical abstract data were on higher side compared to HMIS data. A look at contraceptives distributed in the states revealed that major part was of condoms and only negligible share belonged to emergency contraceptive pills. Total number of complication cases reported after sterilization (male and female) reduced from 111 in 2010-11 to 62 in 2011-12. Female sterilization recorded one death in Hoshiarpur district in 2010-11.

❖ **Monitoring of District Level Household Survey – 4 (Punjab)**

Team: Poonam Kaushik

Sponsor: IIPS, Mumbai

Date of Commencement : May 2012

Date of completion : July 2013

Objectives: To monitor progress and quality field survey of DLHS-4 for the state of Punjab.

Findings: Survey was in process in various districts of Punjab. At a time, field work of three districts was in progress simultaneously. Field visits were organized from time to time. Then a detailed report of Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) visited was prepared. It includes field observations also. Then each report was send to International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS) Mumbai and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi.

❖ **HMIS Revelations About Family Planning Services in Punjab: A Five-Year Review**

Team: Poonam Kaushik

Sponsor: PRC Annual Budget

Date of commencement : July 2013
Date of completion : December 2013

Objective:

- To look into utilization of family planning services;
- To analyse contraceptive distribution to beneficiaries;
- To look into quality in sterilization services in the state of Punjab; and
- To see stock position of contraceptives.

Findings: In Punjab vasectomy, tubectomy and IUD acceptors preferred public health facilities compared to private health facilities. Number of female sterilizations and IUD insertions in Punjab showed a steady decline with passing time. Not much variation was observed in the percentage share of various districts in family planning methods. Among contraceptives distributed majority were conventional contraceptives. Less sterilizations and more complications raises a question on quality of services provided. Two deaths after male sterilization were recorded (one each in Amritsar and Bathinda district). Deaths due to female sterilization were recorded one each in Jalandhar district (2008-09), Tarn Taran district (2009-10) and Hoshiarpur district (2010-11). The total number of failures following sterilization was highest in the year 2010-11 and then a downfall was reported.

❖ **Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) Beneficiaries in Punjab: A Field Study.**

Team : Poonam Kaushik and Sunil Agnihotri.

Sponsor : Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India

Date of commencement : December 2013

Date of completion : Report submitted in January 2014

Findings: Under NRHM, HIMS web portal provides periodic reports on the status of the health sector. The JSY data available on the portal for last one year. Web portal JSY data revealed that out of total registration of pregnant women one – third were registered under JSY scheme. Out of 125 JSY beneficiaries interviewed, 11 reported ignorance about the scheme. The main source of knowledge about JSY scheme and who approached or motivated the beneficiary was ANM and ASHA worker. Most of the women got registered in first trimester of pregnancy. More than one – fourth of the women had delivered their child in DH/SDH and two had opted for home delivery. Only five respondents found money available under JSY scheme as an attractive reason to opt for an institutional delivery. JSY scheme and efforts of health functionaries had resulted in more institutional deliveries. However to make it a complete success little more efforts were required. Although the JSY scheme under the umbrella of NRHM provided a major thrust towards promoting institutional deliveries, it would take some time before it became a common phenomenon in the state.

❖ **Child Immunization in Punjab: An Appraisal of HMIS**

Team: Sunil Agnihotri

Sponsor: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi

Date of initiation : January 2013.

Date of completion : June 2013

Objective:

- To determine the current rate of compliance for recommended schedules of child immunization
- To examine the consistency and quality of immunization reporting system
- To identify the barriers and factors facilitating the uptake of full immunization

- To identify programmatic and behaviour change communication (BCC) initiatives that could accelerate adoption of this practice

Findings

- The data available on the OPV 0, OPV 3, BCG, DPT and Measles available on HMIS web portal for the year 2011-12 was ranked and it revealed that Ludhiana, Amritsar and Jalandhar were on top ranking and Barnala, Fatehgarh Sahib and Nawanshahr ranked the lowest, reason being districts still being set up and infrastructural facilities still coming up.
- HMIS 2011-12 data indicated that about 80 percent of the newborn were given OPV- 0 and 121.04% were given BCG. This may be due to inclusion of children who did not receive this vaccine at the time of their birth and received later than usual. As per HMIS 2011–12 data usage of OPV 0 dose in the state increased by almost four percent points from previous year. There has been a steep fall in proportion of children who were administered BCG from 121.04 percent in 2010–11 to 83.54 percent in 2011–12.
- The data on children who got BCG vaccinations varied from 105.25 percent in Muktsar to 62.18 percent in S.A.S. Nagar. The difference is of about 43 percent points. The most surprising situation is observed in S.A.S. Nagar where the position of BCG administered in the year 2011-12 was the highest which went to the last position in just one year.
- When we ranked the districts of Punjab regarding ASHA workers who were present or attended immunization session then in 2011-12 Barnala which is a newer district of Punjab topped the list of maximum participation of ASHA workers and the least being in Mansa which is still considered a backward belt. But the surprising fact to note here is Amritsar

ranking 19th being such an old and best districts of Punjab. Maximum participation of ASHA workers was seen in Bathinda district ranking first with 100 percent participation.

❖ Utilization of child immunization services in Punjab; Observation from the HIMS : A five year review.

Team: Sunil Agnihotri

Sponsor: PRC Annual Budget

Date of commencement : July 2013

Date of completion : March 2014

Objectives:

- ❖ To analyze the utilization of child immunization services,
- ❖ To look into immunization; and find out adverse events following immunization in the state of punjab

Findings: The immunization programme had improved in Punjab but indicated some constraints affecting its continued sustainability and momentum. There was limited technical and operational human resource capacity at various levels. These vacancies are more in the poor performing districts and especially at field level. The coverage with vaccines was not uniform across the state. There were rural-urban, poor-rich and other related differences in immunization coverage. The dropout rate of BCG and measles was unacceptably high in some districts. Organized immunization planning was missing from service delivery. There was need to strengthen monitoring and supervision. There was weak surveillance network in the state for vaccine preventable diseases and AEFIs as well. There had been limited social mobilization efforts to both increase demand for immunization coverage and acceptability for immunization.

Research Projects (in progress)

- ❖ **Annual Grant-in-Aid of Rs. 1.75 Crores for five years by the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India for the promotion of Cooperative Development Peace and Security in countries of South and Central Asia through various research programmes and activities.**

Team: Rashpal Malhotra, Salman Haidar, Paramjit Singh Sahai, Sucha Singh Gill, D.K. Madaan, Neetu Gaur, Punit Gaur, Shaik Iftikhar Ahmed, Vijay Laxmi, Jasbir Rakhra, Anu Choudhury and Gurinder Kaur.

Visiting Faculty: Rajiv Sikri, Ashok Sajanhar, Pinak Ranjan Chakravarty, Harish Khare, Biswajit Chatarjee, P.L. Dash, and A.S. Bhasin,

Sponsor : Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India

Date of commencement : October 2011

Date of Completion : five years

Objectives:

- To organize seminars, conferences and lectures
- To conduct research in the area of Cooperative Development, Peace and Security in South and Central Asia
- To build networking with scholars and institutions in South and Central Asia
- To bring out publications and policy papers

Present Status: The notable feature was to promote people to people contact and match making in the above mentioned areas to strengthen the process of Cooperative Development and Peace in South and Central Asia. The other notable achievement pertains to bringing out publications based on the findings of the research and recommendations of the conferences, seminars, interactive sessions and

lecture series by experts. The publications were widely circulated and received enthusiastic response from readers and reviewers. Further, recognition of this programme/project was received from high dignitaries including the **President, Vice President, Prime Minister** and other dignitaries from home and from countries of South and Central Asia.

The CRRID with a help of Ministry of External Affairs and our embassies was able to identify institutions and individuals to collaborate in organizing the International/National conferences, seminars, workshops at home and abroad. They are as follows:

1. In-house meeting was held on 30th April 2013 to discuss participation of the members of the team and visiting experts to participate in the Conference to be held in Almaty in collaboration with Indian Council of World Affairs from 16-17 June 2013 and the second one to be held from 20-21 September 2013 at Astana in collaboration with Department of Regional Studies.
2. Presentation by the Research Fellows of Global India Foundation took place on 8th May 2013. Dr. Lopamudra Bandhopadhyay presented on “Addressing the Challenge of Terrorism: Cooperative Measures between India and Central Asian Republics and Ms. Cauvery Ganapathy presented on “Energy Security in Central Asia and South Asia”.
3. In-house meeting of the team was held on 20th May 2013 to decide the programme for International Conference on “Cooperative Development, Peace and Security in Central Asia” in collaboration with Centre for Central Asian Studies, Kashmir University, Srinagar.
4. In-house meeting of the team was held on 21st May 2013 to decide the names of the invited participants for the conference from India and Central Asian Region.

5. In-house meeting of the team was held on 3rd July 2013 to deliberate on the themes to develop a manual for each central Asian country separately dealing in specific areas and covering historical background, socio-cultural scenario, economy and political background. It was decided that members of the team would also take lessons in Russian language in order to carry authentic and exhaustive fieldwork in these countries.
6. In-house meeting of the team was held on 4th July 2013 to decide on the topics to be taken by the team members for research. It was also decided that within a year detailed development report on Central Asian countries would be taken out based on primary data and research undertaken by the members of the team.
7. In-house meeting of the team was held on 24th August 2013 to deliberate on researchable issues. It was also decided that CRRID would conduct two conferences yearly under the aegis of the programme and that next conference would be held in Shillong during the last week on October 2013.
8. In-house meeting was held on 6th September to discuss work plan till October 2014. It was decided that the focus should be on need-based research.
9. In-house meeting of the team was held on 11th September to discuss issues related to the countries of South Asia for country-specific monograph.
10. In-house meeting of the team was held on 26th September to chart out country specific programme for carrying out analytical research and to prepare detailed monographs of the countries of South and Central Asia.
11. The meeting of Advisory Committee of the Programme/Project “Cooperative Development, Peace and Security in South and Central Asia” was held on Sunday, 29th September 2013 at the India International Centre under the chairmanship of Shri P.R. Chakravarty, Secretary (ER and PD), Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India for future Roadmap of the programme.
12. In-house meeting of the team was held on 4th October to deliberate on the themes for conference to be held in collaboration with Jamia Milia Islamia in New Delhi on 29th and 30th October.
13. Four-day informal interaction with Shri Salman Haider was held from 8-11 October 2013 to decide on expanding the current Road Map to include the upcoming issues of significance.
14. In-house meeting of the team was held to decide on the dates for submission of the research reports by the team working on South and Central Asia on 5th December 2013.
15. In-house meeting was held on 26th December 2013 to work out modalities for conference in Nepal in mid-February 2014. It was also decided that follow-up letters would be sent to the Embassies of CARs from CRRID.
16. Informal interaction with Sh. Rajiv Sikri was held on 10th January 2014 to discuss progress of country reports on Pakistan, Nepal and Kazakhstan.
17. In-house meeting with Amb. Salman Haider to discuss country reports on 21-22 January 2014.
18. Dr. A.S. Bhasin, an expert on India-Pakistan relations lectured on 10th February 2014.
19. On **03-04 February 2014** a two days International Conference on India’s Partnership with Countries in Southern Africa was organized by the Indian Council of World Affairs (ICWA) at CRRID. Hon’ble Shri Shivraj Patil, Governor of Punjab, inaugurated the conference, which was largely attended by

India's diplomats, media persons, scholars, academicians and specially invited experts from the within the country besides the officials of the Ministry of External Affairs.

20. On **15-16 February 2014** a two days International Conference "Cooperative Development, Peace and Security in South Asia was organized by CRRID in collaboration with Centre for South Asia Studies (CSAS), Kathmandu, Nepal.

21. This was historically an important event in reassessing and strengthening the process of India's relationship with Nepal. The presidential address of the conference was given by Hon'ble Shri Sushil Kumar Koriala, Prime Minister of Nepal. The inaugural address was given by Hon'ble Dr. Karan Singh, President ICCR. This conference was the first such event, which had the participation of Foreign Minister and Foreign Secretary of Nepal, Members of Parliament, Ambassadors, well known experts, heads of institutions and other dignitaries from Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, Myanmar, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. The Indian ambassador to Nepal and Secretary MEA had represented India's friendly approach and outlined the importance of various programmes/projects undertaken by India in Nepal

22. A.S. Bhasin, an expert on India-Pakistan relations gave a lecture on **10th February 2014**.

23. One day interactive session was held on **March 5, 2014** at CRRID, Chandigarh with Pippa Virdee, Senior Lecturer, School of Humanities, De Montford university, UK on "Impact of Forced Migration on the economies of Divided Punjab: A Case Study of Ludhiana and Lyallpur".

❖ **Inter-district Migration among Tribal Population in Himachal Pradesh: A Study of Socio-cultural, Economic and Ethnic Transformation**

Team : Kuldip Kaur, Sunil Agnihotri, Baljinder Singh and Ajay Guleria.

Sponsor: ICSSR, New Delhi

Date of Commencement : October 2013

Date of Completion : October 2014

Objectives: The Objectives of the study are:

- to study the socio-cultural, economic and ethnic background of the migrant tribal population;
- to examine the changes occurred in socio-cultural, economic and ethnic status after migration in sample district or area;
- to examine the impact of inter-district migration on migrant tribal population;
- to examine the dynamics of socio-cultural, economic and ethnic adjustment in new socio-cultural milieu;
- to examine the efficacy of migrant tribal population in their settlement in non-tribal population areas;
- to examine the settlement adjustment of migrant tribal population without any intervention of non-tribal people;
- to examine the settlement pattern (permanent or temporary) of migrant tribal population;
- to examine the factors relating to restrict inter-district migration among tribal population;
- to suggest some measures for the development of tribal population by analyzing their perceptions and observations to restrict the inter-district migration.

Present Status: Report writing in progress. Likely to be completed in July 2014.

❖ **Access to Employment Sectors or Entrepreneurship among Women of Scheduled Castes' Families in Rural Punjab.**

Team : Kuldip Kaur, Baljinder Singh and Maninder Singh and Mr. Baneshwar.

Sponsor : ICSSR, New Delhi

Date of Commencement : October 2013

Date of Completion : March 2014

Objectives: The other objectives are:

- To examine the relationship of respondents' level of education and their access to employment sectors?
- To identify the type of employment opportunities that would be availed by educated and uneducated women?
- To examine the linkage of caste status of women for obtaining employment in government/public or private sectors?
- To examine, do scheduled castes' women attain education to get employment opportunities?
- To examine, whether the women belong to economically well off families, can involve in own entrepreneurship or with family members?
- To examine, whether the placement of scheduled castes women in any kind of employment sector would provide social security to women?

Present Status: Field work in progress.

❖ **Dynamics of International Out-migration from Punjab: Towards Assessment of Causes, Costs and Consequences**

Team: A.K. Nanda, Rajesh Kumar Aggarwal and others

Sponsor: National Institute of Demographic Studies (INED), Paris, France, and Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development, (CRRID), Chandigarh.

Date of commencement : March 2010

Date of completion : March 2014

Objectives:

- To examine trends and patterns of emigration in the state, and correlate those to selected indicators of human development along with examination of the causes and motivations for international out-migration.
- To describe dominant processes of emigration in terms of popular methods, routes, networks (including the risky practices), in addition to characterization of emigration in terms of social, economic, demographic and other background attributes of individuals, households, and villages.
- To identify linkages, if any, between emigration from Punjab and in-migration from other States in India.

Present Status: Data analysis is in progress.

❖ **Nehru SAIL Chair**

Team : Ranjit Singh Ghuman and Rajeev Sharma

Sponsor: Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL), New Delhi

Date of commencement: August 2011

Date of completion: Initially for a period of 2 years, extendable up to a period of 5 years.

Objectives:

- To undertake socio-economic-industrial research in areas relevant to the iron and steel industry.
- To undertake a series of collaborative activities and applied research work.
- Knowledge sharing by encouraging research and relevant studies in CRRID Institute to cover augmentation of steel consumption in rural areas.
- Undertaking research programmes pertaining to socio-economic development in rural and industrial development.

- Allowing SAIL to harness the vast knowledge of the CRRID community in refining, evolving and developing its socio- economic & industrial development programmes, as a part of its CSR initiatives.
- To meet SAIL need for professional research and study in the area of socio- economic impact of the steel industry.
- To provide consultancy to SAIL as and when required.
- To undertake case/research studies as identified by the SAIL.

❖ **Water Use efficiency in Punjab: The Issue of Sustainability**

Team : Ranjit Singh Ghuman

Sponsor: ICSSR, New Delhi

Date of Commencement : May 2013

Date of completion : May 2015

Objectives:

- To study the existing water balance in Punjab in view of its multiple uses and ever declining water table.
- To study the use pattern of water and the issue of sustainability in Punjab.

Present status: Collection of data in 30 villages located in 10 districts of Punjab, cultivators as well as households is completed. Data collection of 150 industrial units is in progress.

❖ **Infrastructural Development in Model Steel Villages in Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Jharkhand and West Bengal by SAIL under its CSR Programme: A Case Study**

Team : Ranjit Singh Ghuman and Rajeev Sharma

Sponsor: Steel Authority of India Limited under Nehru SAIL Chair

Objectives: The specific objectives of the report are as under:

- To analyse and discuss the role of SAIL's CSR activities in providing infrastructural facilities in villages under model steel villages.
- To evaluate the impact on the beneficiaries and society.

Present status: Report writing is in progress

❖ **Evaluation of Sustainable Development Projects of SAIL**

Team : Ranjit Singh Ghuman

Objectives: To evaluate the sustainable development projects undertaken by SAIL during 2013-14.

Present Status: Tabulation of data is in progress. Field work is in progress

❖ **Continuation of Plan Schemes of 11th Five Year Plan in the 12th Five Year Plan after Evaluation of the Schemes with regard to performance in the 11th Plan**

PRI Unit Head: S.S. Sangwan

Team: Sukhvinder Singh (Project Coordinator), Mehar Singh & B.K.Arora-Consultant, Jasbir Singh and Deepak Kumar.

Sponsor: Planning Department, Chandigarh Administration

Date of Commencement : June, 2013

Date of Completion : January, 2014

Objectives of the project: The Planning Department, Chandigarh administration has assigned the Project to evaluate the Plan Schemes of 11th Five Year Plan with regard to their performance for continuing in the 12th Five Year Plan. All the major schemes of at least 30 main departments are to be evaluated on the basis of their performances.

Present Status: Draft Report Submitted.

❖ **Potential Participation of Scheduled Castes & Women Representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in Implementing Development Programmes: Need of Participatory Meetings and Perceptions on Decision Making.**

PRI Unit Head : S.S. Sangwan

Team

Project Coordinator: U S Rangnekar

Team Members: Rakesh Kumar and Promod Mehta

Sponsor : ICSSR, New Delhi

Date of Commencement : July 2013

Date of completion : July 2014

Objectives:

- To search & assess role of scheduled castes as well as women representatives of panchayati raj institutions (PRIs), who participate less in decision-making for development programmes
- To improve their management/awareness skills in implementation of development programmes and their power and participatory role in development activities
- To assess its impact on transformation among rural workers in unorganized sector, and about women empowerment & improvement in living standard in rural areas

The study is based on sample of scheduled castes (males/females) & women (general) of GPs from selected one district of Punjab (viz. Mohali), one selected district of Haryana (Panchkula), and uni-district of Chandigarh (UT).

Present Status: While the required workshops and fieldwork, among elected members of PRIs, in selected district of Panchkula (Haryana) has been completed, similar workshops/fieldwork in selected other district of Mohali (Punjab) is in progress.

❖ **Preparation of Five Year District Integrated Perspective Plan (2012-17) and Annual Plans of District Hoshiarpur, Punjab under Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF)**

PRI Unit Head: S.S. Sangwan

Team : Krishan Chand, Parmvir Singh and Baljinder Kaur

Sponsor : Department of Rural Development and Panchayats, Government of Punjab through District Administration, District Hoshiarpur, Punjab

Date of commencement : July 2011

Date of completion : March 2017 (Five Yearly Programme)

Objectives and basic features of BRGF:

- The Backward Regions Grant Fund is designed to redress regional imbalances in development. The fund will provide financial resources for supplementing and converging existing developmental inflows into identified districts, so as to:
 - a) To bridge critical gaps in local infrastructure and other development requirements that are not being adequately met through existing inflows,
 - b) To strengthen, Panchayat and Municipality level governance with more appropriate capacity building, to facilitate participatory planning, decision making, implementation and monitoring, to reflect local felt needs,
 - c) To provide professional support to local bodies for planning, implementation and monitoring their plans,
 - d) To improve the performance and delivery of critical functions assigned to Panchayats, and counter possible efficiency and equity losses on account of inadequate local capacity,

- Integrated development will commence with each district undertaking a diagnostic study of its backwardness by enlisting professional planning support. This will include the preparation of a baseline survey which can be used for undertaking evaluation at a later date. This will be followed by preparing a well-conceived participatory district development perspective plan to address this backwardness during the year of its introduction and the remaining years of the Eleventh Five year Plan (2007-12) as well as for the Twelfth Five-Year Plan period (2012-17). The Panchayats at the village, intermediate and district level, referred to in Part IX of the Constitution, will undertake planning and implementation of the programme, in keeping with the letter and spirit of Article 243G, while the Municipalities referred to in Part IX- A will similarly plan and implement the programme in urban areas in conformity with the letter and spirit of Article 243W, read with Article 243ZD of the Constitution.
 - This plan will integrate multiple programmes that are in operation in the district concerned and therefore address backwardness through a combination of resources that flow to the district. This will be done without giving any schematic overlay to BRGF that would be subversive of the principle of local prioritization in planning. Programmes identified for implementation under the Fund will be selected through peoples' participation, particularly through Gram and Ward Sabhas in the rural areas and Area Sabhas and Ward Committees in the urban areas. Participatory plans will be prepared in each Panchayat and Municipality, which would take into account all resources being spent in the area of the Panchayat, which would cover at the very least.
 - a) Sectoral and district segments of the State Plan,
 - b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes (particularly Flagship programmes),
 - c) Fund inflows on account of the National Employment Guarantee programme,
 - d) Tied and untied grants from Central and State Finance Commission, and
 - e) Fund inflows on account of the Bharat Nirman programme.
 - The participatory plans prepared by each Panchayat and Municipality would be consolidated into the district plan by the District Planning Committee (Article 243ZD of the Constitution). This would reflect all the financial resources available in the district, and ensure their optimal use, without delay, diversion, duplication and leakage.
- Status of the Project:** Five Year Integrated District Perspective Plan (2012-17) and Annual Plans for the FY 2012-13 and 2013-14 and 2014-15 have been already submitted and the preparation of Annual Plan 2015-16 is in progress.
- ❖ **Case Analysis of Rice industries units financed by SBI in Haryana**
- Team:** SS Sangwan, Professor and Gagan Deep R A.
- Amount Sanctioned:** The study has been planned under SBI chair and expenses are to be from SBI Chair on actual basis subject to limitation in the Grant of the chair.
- Objectives:** To Study the performance and growth of Agro Based Industries financed by SBI and to suggest some policies that may increase business of Bank and beneficiaries.
- Present Status:** Four Rice units of Haryana have been visited and planning to visit some units. The report writing is in progress.

❖ **Efficacy of police efficacy in checking/stopping atrocities on women and children in Haryana**

Team : SS Sangwan and D.N.S. Chahal.

Date of commencement: Research Assistant engaged and field work started in May 2014.

Date of completion : November 2014

Objectives: Perception of police efficacy of the steps taken to check/stop atrocities on women and children in the state of Haryana

Present Status: Revised TORs have already been sent to Directorate of Economic and Statistical Advisor, Haryana on 20th November 2013 have been approved vide minutes dated 11.4.2014.

❖ **Rural Credit and Financial Penetration in Haryana**

Team : Satish Verma

Sponsor : RBI

Date of commencement : August 2013

Date of completion : March 2014

Objective:

- ❖ Examining financial penetration by the institutional sources in terms of the accounts maintained by the adults in banked and unbanked villages;
- ❖ Estimating the agency-wise percentage share of institutional and non-institutional loans in banked and unbanked villages;
- ❖ Studying distinctive features of the institutional and non-institutional rural loans; and finally,
- ❖ Bringing out the barriers to institutional loans in rural areas.

Present status: Finalized the Questionnaire after pretesting on 'Rural Credit and Financial Penetration' and completed the Field Survey.

❖ **Rural Credit and Financial Penetration in Himachal Pradesh (Project under RBI Chair)**

Team : Satish Verma

Sponsor : RBI

Date of commencement : August 2013

Date of completion : March 2014

Objective:

- To estimate the percentage share of Institutional and Non-Institutional credit agencies in rural credit in the state.
- To study the distinctive features of the Institutional and non-Institutional credit including swapping, default and written off loans etc.
- To examine the barriers to institutional loans in rural areas.

Present Status: Survey Completed

❖ **Preparation of Five Year District Integrated Perspective Plan and Annual Action Plan under BRGF for the year 2012-13 to 2016-17 of Hoshiarpur district of Punjab.**

Team: Krishan Chand, Parmvir Singh and Baljinder Kaur

Sponsor: Department of Rural Development and Panachayats, Government of Punjab through District Administration, Hoshiarpur, Punjab

Date of commencement : July 2011

Date of completion : March 2017

Objectives:

- The Backward Regions Grant Fund is designed to redress regional imbalances in development. The fund will provide financial resources for supplementing and converging existing

developmental inflows into identified districts, so as to:

- a) To bridge critical gaps in local infrastructure and other development requirements that are not being adequately met through existing inflows,
 - b) To strengthen, Panchayat and Municipality level governance with more appropriate capacity building, to facilitate participatory planning, decision making, implementation and monitoring, to reflect local felt needs,
 - c) To provide professional support to local bodies for planning, implementation and monitoring their plans,
 - d) To improve the performance and delivery of critical functions assigned to Panchayats, and counter possible efficiency and equity losses on account of inadequate local capacity,
- Integrated development will commence with each district undertaking a diagnostic study of its backwardness by enlisting professional planning support. This will include the preparation of a baseline survey which can be used for undertaking evaluation at a later date. This will be followed by preparing a well-conceived participatory district development perspective plan to address this backwardness during the year of its introduction and the remaining years of the Eleventh Five year Plan (2007-12) as well as for the Twelfth Five-Year Plan period (2012-17). The Panchayats at the village, intermediate and district level, referred to in Part IX of the Constitution, will undertake planning and implementation of the programme, in keeping with the letter and spirit of Article 243G, while the Municipalities referred to in Part IX- A will similarly plan and implement the programme in urban areas in conformity with the letter and spirit of Article 243W, read with Article 243ZD of the Constitution.
 - This plan will integrate multiple programmes that are in operation in the district concerned and therefore address backwardness through a combination of resources that flow to the district. This will be done without giving any schematic overlay to BRGF that would be subversive of the principle of local prioritization in planning. Programmes identified for implementation under the Fund will be selected through peoples' participation, particularly through Gram and Ward Sabhas in the rural areas and Area Sabhas and Ward Committees in the urban areas. Participatory plans will be prepared in each Panchayat and Municipality, which would take into account all resources being spent in the area of the Panchayat, which would cover at the very least.
 - a) Sectoral and district segments of the State Plan,
 - b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes (particularly Flagship programmes),
 - c) Fund inflows on account of the National Employment Guarantee programme
 - d) Tied and untied grants from Central and State Finance Commission, and
 - e) Fund inflows on account of the Bharat Nirman programme.
 - The participatory plans prepared by each Panchayat and Municipality would be consolidated into the district plan by the District Planning Committee (Article 243ZD of the Constitution). This would reflect all the financial resources available in the district, and ensure their optimal use, without delay, diversion, duplication and leakage.
- Present status:** Five Year Integrated District Perspective Plan (2012-17) and Annual Plans for the FY 2012-13 and 2013-14 have been already submitted and the preparation of Annual Plan 2014-15 is in progress.

❖ **Social Security for Migrant workers in un-organized sector of Urban Punjab.**

Team : Krishan Chand

Sponsor: ICSSR, New Delhi

Date of Commencement : July 2012

Date of completion : July 2014

Objectives: To understand the social security mechanism for the migrant workers in the unorganized sector in urban Punjab

Present status: Report writing is in process

❖ **Reversing Son Preference: A Study of Contributing Factors.**

Team : Rajesh Kumar Aggarwal

Sponsor: UNFPA through Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune

Date of commencement : March 2013

Date of completion : November 2014

Objectives: To identify the factors (social and environmental) responsible for improvement, decline or stability in child-sex ratio, to understand the process of decision making regarding the sex composition of future children, to decipher current perceptions regarding daughters – their role, expectations and contributions to the family and community/society, to explore the inter-connectedness among those factors in a particular geography and identify common factors across geographies, to identify those factors or their combinations that are already leading to a shift in son preference or have the potential to change son-preference mindsets, to examine the relative influence of various factors, their combinations, and their sequences and to develop/standardise the methodology of the study for replication in other contexts.

Present Status: field work completed and submitted to GIPE

❖ **Integrated District Development Plan and Annual Plan of BRGF District Sirsa (2013-2014) under BRGF Scheme**

Team : Bindu Duggal, Hanslal and Pradeep Kaur

Sponsor: Sirsa District Administration, Government of Haryana

Date of commencement : April 2011

Date of Completion : March 2016

Objectives: To prepare comprehensive district plans under BRGF for the district with sectoral provision and integration of plans for urban and rural areas.

Present status: Annual plan is being finalized based on the needs and priorities generated through the Gram Sabhas and ward sabhas in consultation with the Sirsa Administration.

❖ **Women in the Unorganized Sector: A study of Home-Based Women Hosiery Workers in Ludhiana.**

Team : Bindu Duggal

Sponsor : ICSSR, New Delhi

Date of commencement : May 2013

Date of Completion : November 2014

Objectives: The author conducted a study on the above theme for her doctoral thesis in 1996. The major thrust of the present study is to analyze the changes that have taken place in the 'plight' of the home-based women hosiery workers after a gap of one and a half decades. The following parameters will be studied to make a comparative analysis:

- The socio-economic and demographic profile of home-based women workers.

- The factors which prompted these women to take up hosiery work.
- The nature of work done by these women.
- The working conditions such as hours of work, their wages, social security etc, if any.
- The impact of hosiery work on the health status of these women workers.
- The impact of their economic activity on the economic and social status of these women.
- Another objective of the study is to examine the gap between the social protection policies and its implementation with regard to the home-based women workers.

Present status: Data has been collected and fed into the computer. Tabulation work is going on and tables are being generated.

❖ **Bench Marking for Strengthening the Panchayati Raj System in cities of Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Manipur, Sikkim and Chhattisgarh, India.**

Team

Project Coordinator: Sukhvinder Singh

Field Coordinator: Haqiqat Singh

Sponsor: Hanns seidel Foundation, New Delhi.

Date of Commencement : January 2014

Date of Completion : December 2014

Objective:

- Bench marking of the essential indicators at national and regional level,
- To disseminate the bench marking at Regional and National level,
- Documentation of best practices and their replication through publication, media and other fora,

- Follow up at state level to see implementation on Bench marking indication,
- To understand the functioning of rural Local Self Government Institutions in Indian states and measuring the performance in a comparative framework

Present Status: Workshops in the states of Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Manipur, Sikkim and Chhattisgarh will be organized up to December 2014.

❖ **Micro-finance through SHGs in the Reduction of Vulnerability of Women – A Comparative Study of Backward Districts of West Bengal and Punjab**

Team

Project Coordinator : Sukhvinder Singh

Deputy Coordinator: Sangeeta Kundu

Sponsor: Indian Council of Social Science and Research (ICSSR), New Delhi

Date of commencement : May, 2012

Date of completion : December 2013

(Draft report submitted in December 2013.

Awaited for comments from ICSSR)

Objectives:

- To review the progress of microfinance programme with focus on quality of SHGs formed/promoted by different agencies in the selected districts;
- To study the changes in savings and borrowing pattern, loan utilization, repayment performance, sourcing of loan, cost advantages of the members due to their association with the SHGs;
- To evaluate the impact of the programme on poverty alleviation and reduction of vulnerability of the members of SHGs;
- To assess the process and extent of graduation of

SHG members to micro-entrepreneurs and the sustainability of the micro-enterprises;

- To study the systems and procedures followed by bankers, facilitating agencies and SHGs, and to suggest measures to remove the constraints.

Present Status: Draft Report submitted to ICSSR.

❖ **Annual Action Plan under BRGF for the year 2014-15 of Poonch, Kupwara and Ramban districts of Jammu & Kashmir**

Team

Project Coordinator: Sukhwinder Singh

Team Members: Haqiqat Singh, Nirmal Das and Deepak Kumar

Sponsor : District Administration, Poonch, Kupwara and Ramban

Date of commencement : February 2013

Date of completion : June 2014

Objectives:

- The Backward Regions Grant Fund is designed to redress regional imbalances in development. The fund will provide financial resources for supplementing and converging existing developmental inflows into identified districts, so as to:
- To bridge critical gaps in local infrastructure and other development requirements that are not being adequately met through existing inflows,
- To strengthen, Panchayat and Municipality level governance with more appropriate capacity building, to facilitate participatory planning, decision making, implementation and monitoring, to reflect local felt needs,

- To provide professional support to local bodies for planning, implementation and monitoring their plans,
- To improve the performance and delivery of critical functions assigned to Panchayats, and counter possible efficiency and equity losses on account of inadequate local capacity,

Present Status: Plan Updating in Plan Plus software is in progress.

❖ **Annual Plan under BRGF for the year 2014-15 of Sirmour district of Himachal Pradesh.**

Team

Project Coordinator: Sukhwinder Singh,

District Coordinator: Jasbir Singh

Sponsor : District Administration, Sirmour

Date of commencement : March 2013

Date of completion : March 2014

Objectives: The Backward Regions Grant Fund is designed to redress regional imbalances in development. The fund will provide financial resources for supplementing and converging existing developmental inflows into identified districts, so as to:

- a. To bridge critical gaps in local infrastructure and other development requirements that are not being adequately met through existing inflows,
- b. To strengthen, Panchayat and Municipality level governance with more appropriate capacity building, to facilitate participatory planning, decision making, implementation and monitoring, to reflect local felt needs,
- c. To provide professional support to local bodies for planning, implementation and monitoring their plans,

- d. To improve the performance and delivery of critical functions assigned to Panchayats, and counter possible efficiency and equity losses on account of inadequate local capacity,

Present Status: Plan Updating in Plan Plus software is in progress.

❖ **Rural Transformation in India after Liberalization: A Comparative study of twelve states in India**

Team

Project Coordinator: Sukhvinder Singh

Research Associate Sangeeta Kundu

Research Assistant: Deepak Kumar

Sponsor : ICSSR, New Delhi.

Date of Commencement : November, 2013

Date of Completion : November 2015

Objective:

- To study the impact of transformation on rural workers and entrepreneurs in un-organized sector; migration, skill development, level of income and improvement on standard of living, women empowerment, changing structure of employment etc
- To find out the growth of infrastructure in rural areas of the study area. Changes under economic activities under primary, secondary and tertiary sector, agricultural output, crossing the poverty line.

Present Status: Review of literature and preparation of questionnaire is in progress

❖ **The State of Cities in North-Western India: A Case of Selected JNNURM Cities (Case Study of Srinagar)**

Team:

Coordinator/Principal Investigator: Manoj Kumar Teotia and Ranvinder Singh Sandhu

Team Members: Kuldeep Singh and Rajender Kumar

Data Processing Team: Sarvshri Manoj Kumar Teotia, Kuldeep Singh and Rajender Kumar

Data Collection/ Field Survey Team: Sarvshri Manoj Kumar Teotia, Kuldeep Singh and Rajender Kumar

Sponsor : HUDCO under HUDCO Chair

Date of commencement : August 2012

Date of Completion : July 2014

Objectives: The study has following objectives:

- To collect data at city level to learn about the existing conditions of Srinagar and future trends of urban development in the city in relation to J&K state.
- To prepare the profile of Srinagar city covering the following parameters.
 - i.) General Background
 - ii.) Socio-Economic Development
 - iii.) Infrastructure
 - iv.) JNNURM
 - v.) Housing
 - vi.) Environment
 - vii.) Governance
- To suggest strategies for future planning and development of Srinagar.

Present Status: The task of report writing (first draft) is in progress which is likely to be prepared in about 2 weeks' time. The data collection delayed due to disturbed law and order and hard weather conditions. The data base was also very poor and there was reluctance among the officials to provide data. And also additional activities carried by the Coordinator such as training activities for elected representatives of Himachal Pradesh and other

training programmes under HUDCO Chair etc and BRGF project is also responsible for slow work on the report.

❖ **The State of Cities in North-Western India: A Case of Selected JNNURM Cities (Case Study of Faridabad)**

Coordinator/Principal Investigator:

Manoj Kumar Teotia

Team: Kuldeep Singh, Rajender Kumar and Field Staff

Sponsor: HUDCO under HUDCO Chair

Date of commencement : October 2013

Date of Completion : June 2014

Objectives: The study has following objectives:

- To collect data at city level to learn about the existing conditions of Faridabad and future trends of urban development in the city in relation to Haryana state.
- To prepare the profile of Faridabad city covering the following parameters.
 - i.) General Background
 - ii.) Socio-Economic Development
 - iii.) Infrastructure
 - iv.) JNNURM
 - v.) Housing
 - vi.) Environment
 - vii.) Governance
- To suggest strategies for future planning and development of Faridabad.

Present status: The task of primary data collection is over. The secondary data collection and data entry of primary information has been going on.

❖ **HUDCO Chair Project on Urban Development in North-Western India: Emerging Trends, Concerns & Strategies.**

Team: Manoj Kumar Teotia, K Gopal Iyer and Jit Kumar Gupta (subject experts), Kuldeep Singh, Rajender Kumar (supporting team members) and Anirudh Rana

Sponsor: HUDCO under HUDCO Chair

Date of commencement : October 2013

Date of Completion : June 2014

Objectives: The publication has following objectives:

- To study emerging trends and concerns in urban development in Northwestern India.
- To suggest strategies for improving urban development, planning and governance in the region.

The publication is based on secondary data. The existing research projects and studies by the HUDCO Chair faculty and other members of the faculty at CRRID and elsewhere is being used for the purpose.

Present status: The task of data collection and preparation of first draft of the publication is going on with the help of two part time subject experts.

❖ **Annual Plan under BRGF, Mahendergarh (2014-15)**

Team:

Coordinator/Principal Investigator:

Manoj Kumar Teotia

Co-authors: Manoj Kumar Teotia, Kuldeep Singh and Rajender Kumar

Data Processing Team: Manoj Kumar Teotia, Kuldeep Singh and Rajender Kumar

Data Collection/ Field Survey Team:

Manoj Kumar Teotia, Kuldeep Singh and Rajender Kumar and other temporary field staff

Sponsor : Mahendergarh District Administration,
Government of Haryana

Date of Commencement : September 2013

Date of completion : June 2014

Objectives: To prepare Annual District Plan (2014-15) for the district with sectoral activities for urban and rural areas.

Present Status: Data collection is ongoing. The writing of draft report is in progress.

❖ **District Perspective Plan under BRGF, Mahendragarh (2011-12 to 2016-2017).**

Team : Manoj Kumar Teotia, Kuldip Singh and Rajinder Kumar

Sponsor: The Mahendragarh District Administration, Government of Haryana

Date of commencement : April 2011

Date of Completion : March 2017

Objectives: To prepare comprehensive district plans under BRGF for the district with sectoral provision and integration of plans for urban and rural areas.

Present status: The Perspective Plan and Annual Plan (2013-14) have been submitted to the DRDA, Mahendragarh. The work for preparation of Annual Plan (2014-15) is in progress and is likely to be submitted in May, 2014 for presentation in HPC Meeting in June 2014.

❖ **Issues of Minority Empowerment: A Study of Muslims of Punjab and Haryana.**

Team : Shaik Iftikhar Ahmed and Navjayot

Sponsor : ICSSR, New Delhi

Date of commencement : July 2013

Date of completion : June 2014

Objective:

- To study demographic status of Muslim minority
- To assess the socio-economic standing of Muslim minority
- To understand the inter religious social harmony among different religious groups
- To find out the role of religious identity in economic interactions
- To evaluate the impact assessment of existing state as well as national schemes for the empowerment of Muslim minority and
- To suggest possible policy measures for the development of Muslim minority

Present Status: Literature Reviewed, Questionnaires prepared, Field work for the State of Punjab completed.

Books Published

- ❖ *Leveraging Economic growth for Collective Prosperity in South Asia*, Edited by Rashpal Malhotra, Sucha Singh Gill and Neetu Gaur, Chandigarh, CRRID, December 2013.

Abstract: The book contains selected papers of experts from South Asia presented during the Conference held in March 2013. The papers are both theoretical and analytical with empirical evidence. These papers provide the perspective of sharing collectively the prosperity among the countries of the region. The book is expected to enhance our understanding of the South Asia as a region and provide fresh ideas on promotion of cooperation especially issues related to trade, investment, connectivity, security and Afghanistan conundrum. The contribution to this volume by diplomats, academicians, industrialists and businessmen make this volume unique and multidisciplinary exercise. This volume will be useful to scholars policy makers and diplomats.

- ❖ *Fiscal Reforms and Sub-national Governments: Reflections from State Studies* edited by Professor Surinder Kumar and Kulwant Singh, Chandigarh, CRRID, January 2014.

Abstract: Management of State Finances in federal and democratic country will continue to be a priority area as the number and level of services expected to be provided by regional and local level governments, especially in the context of decentralized development, keep increasing. It has also been noted that resource mobilization effort of some states has not been adequate, and the expenditure management warrants a review. Existing HDIs need reconsideration of development and expenditure priorities. Municipal and Panchayat finances are in a mess and district planning committees continue to be ineffective.

This volume is a collection of papers presented at the

two day seminar on State Finances organized by RBI Chair at Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development (CRRID) during January 18-19, 2013, to examine the health of state finances in relation to the socio-economic and development priorities of state governments in India.

- ❖ *'Rural Local Self Government in India: Some Developmental Experiences'*, Ranjit Singh Ghuman & Sukhvinder Singh (eds.), published by CRRID, August 2013

Abstract: Democracy is often defined as the Government by the people, of the people and for the people. The people's participation at the grass root level is since qua non in its implementation in the true spirit. The Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) have always been the key instrument for self-governance and rural development since Independence. The PRI is, thus, the key institution through which people can fully participate in democracy. The institution of Panchayati Raj is becoming more and more relevant with the recent passage of many new Acts, such as MGNREGA, Food Security and Land Acquisition, by Indian Parliament.

It is in this context that this book is a modest attempt to analyse and discuss the role of PRIs in view of the recent developmental experiments in India. The book shall be useful for the academia, researchers, practitioners and potential entrants in politics and political leaders.

Book edited by Faculty Outside CRRID

- *"Insensate Urbanization"*, by Shaik Iftikhar Ahmed and Poonam Kaushik, (eds.), Twentyfirst Century Publications, 2014, Patiala

Research Articles Published

Professor Sucha Singh Gill

- "Agrarian Distress and Farmers' Suicides in India", **Journal of Agricultural Development and Policy**, January-June 2013.
- Rural Transformation in India; Changing conceptual and policy frame, **IASSI Quarterly: contributions to Indian Social Science**, Volume 32, No.2, April- June 2013
- Development Dividend of Peace: Experience of South Asia in Gosh, A.N. and A.K. Karmaker (Eds.), **Analytical Issues in Trade, Development and Finance**, Springer, New Delhi, London, 2014
- Water policies in India: Some Issues, **Journal of Research Punjab Agricultural University**, Vol. 50, No.112, 2013.
- "Deceleration of Punjab Economy and Governance Crisis" in Gurdeep Sharma, Sapna Sharma and Rajiv Kumar (eds.): **Economic development in North-West region of India: Challenges and Possibilities**, Aashna Publications, Hoshiarpur, 2013.

Newspaper Articles

- Useless Posturing at LOC', **Dailypost**, Chandigarh, 14 August 2013
- Crowding out Agenda of Common Citizens, **The Tribune**, February 17, 2014.
- Social Segregation in 'Shining' India, **The Tribune**, March 10, 2014.
- *Sunehare Bharat Di Asliat* (in Punjabi), **Punjabi Tribune**, March 24, 2014.

Amb. (Retd.) P.S. Sahai

- 'General Elections in Pakistan: An Indian Perspective', *Diplomat Magazine*, The Hague, Netherlands, July 2013.

- 'Kerry's India Visit Consolidate India-US Ties', *Diplomat Magazine*, The Hague, Netherlands, August 2013 issue

Professor Ranjit Singh Ghuman

- Indo-SAARC Trade Relations since 1985 (2013), jointly with D.K. Madaan in Rashpal Malhotra, Sucha Singh Gill and Neetu Gaur (eds.): **Perspectives on Bilateral and Regional Cooperation: South and Central Asia**, CRRID, Chandigarh.
- Water Supply and Sewerage in Ludhiana City: A Study of Financial Constraints, with Jasdeep Kaur Bedi and A.S. Bhullar, in *Man and Development*, Vol. 35, No. 4, December 2013.
- "Bridging the Rural Urban gap: Experiments in Engineering Education in Punjab" in Satish Deshpande and Usha Zacharias (eds.), **Beyond Inclusion: the Practice of Equal Access in Indian Higher Education**, Routledge, Taylor & Francis Group, New Delhi.
- "Punjab de Paindu Vidyarthiya di Ucheri Sikhya Vich Nighuni Samuliyat: Ek Sanjeeda Masla" (Negligible Presence of Rural Students in Higher Education in Punjab) in **Saade Pind**, (March 2013) Monthly Magazine, Directorate Rural Development & Panchayats.
- 'Rural-Urban Divide in Higher Education in Indian Punjab: Status and Some Past Experiences', **Journal of Agricultural Development and Policy**, Vol. 22, July-December 2012, published in 2013.
- "Punjab economy: derailed growth agenda- high time to put it back on the track" in Gurdeep Sharma, Sapna Sharma and Rajiv Kumar (eds.): **Economic development in North-West region of India: Challenges and Possibilities**, Aashna Publications, Hoshiarpur.
- "Fiscal health: need to go beyond symptoms", **Hindustan Times**, Chandigarh, 14-10-2013.

- “CSR: an effort towards inclusiveness and equity”, **The Tribune**, Chandigarh, 21-10-2013.

Prof. S.S. Sangwan

- “Whither power reforms? An analysis of power utilities in Haryana” *Man and Development*” Vol. XXXV No. 2, June, 2013 pp 23-32.
- Financial Disparities Despite high Growth and development, financial gaps remain deep and wide in Haryana, **The Daily post**, January 16, 2014.
- “Financial Inclusion Fructifies” published in **Daily Post**-Chandigarh Newspaper on 18th September 2013. Status of implementation across states and steps to increase financial inclusion brings out wide variation across states.
- “Achieving Financial Inclusion” was published in **Daily Post** Newspaper on 8th October 2013. It highlights the disparities across districts of Haryana.
- Housing Credit Led Growth in India during the Period 2000-2012 was published by Dr S S Sangwan in Yojna, Web Exclusives, and December 01, 2013. It brings out that housing was a pull factor in the growth for economy since 2000. This sector was supported by bank credit and fiscal incentives during 2001-12.
- “Why High Income level associated with wide Financial Disparities in Haryana?” Daily Post on 16 January 2014. It brings out in spite of Haryana having highest per capita income in major 20 states, its rank is 10 in financial inclusion. It may be due distant location of monitoring office of NABARD & RBI from the lagging districts of southern Haryana and recommend their central location in the state.
- A Paper on “Tenancy in Punjab- Laws and Practices” was presented on 20 -21 January 2014 in workshop at Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration (LBSNAA), Mussoorie. The issue of credit to Tenant farmers

was the main highlight of the paper on the basis of study guided by the Chair Professor.

Professor Satish Verma

- ‘Technical Efficiency of Manufacturing Sector in Punjab- An Application of Data Envelopment Analysis’ (co-authored with Ms. Gurinder Kaur) accepted for publication in *Productivity*, No. 3, Vol. 53, September- December 2013.
- Self-Help Groups and Empower of Women in Delhi, **Man & Development**, Vol. XXXV, NO. 4, December 2013.
- Financial Development and Economic Growth: A Case of Indian Economy, **International Journal of Economics, Finance and Management**, Vol. 3, No.1, January 2014, pp. 15-21 (Co-authored with Nayia Mahajan)
- "Global Integration of Indian Stock Market" **Finance India** December 2013 Vol. XXVII, No 4 (Co-authored with Nayia Mahajan)
- Microfinance Through Self-Help Groups: A Thematic Perspective, **Productivity**, Vol. 54, No. 3, pp. 302-310, 2013 (co-authored with Priyanka Muria)
- “Impact of Microfinance on its Beneficiaries: A Theoretical Review”, **Journal of Global Information and Business Strategy**, Vol. 5, No. 1, 2013. (co-authored with Priyanka Muria)
- “Industrial Infrastructure in Punjab” **Indian Journal of Regional Science**, Vol. XXXV, No. 2, 2013 (co-authored with Gurinder Kaur)
- “Socio-Economic Objectives, Resource Mobilization and Expenditure Pattern in Punjab” **Man and Development**, Vol. XXXV, No. 2, June- 2013 (co-authored with Kulwant Singh)
- A piece on State Budget of Punjab titled “Punjab’s Fiscal Myth’ as central page article in a regional Newspaper ‘**Daily Post**’ dated August 05, 2013.

Professor D.K. Madaan

- 'ASEAN's Democracy Constraints and Opportunities', **SPET Research Journal in Social Sciences**, Vol.2, No.1, August 2013
- Dr. Manmohan Singh's Contribution to Inclusive Growth, **Bihar Economic Journal**, Vol. 2, No. 1, Sept 2013, pp. 20-27
- ASEAN-India Free Trade Agreement: Trends and Pattern in Agriculture, **The Indian Economic Journal**, Special Issue on "Agricultural Growth in Indian Economy: Regional Experiences and Policies", Dec 2013, pp. 70-79
- Regional Economic Integration Among South East Asian Countries, **Regional Economic Integration Among South East Asian Countries**, et.al, Raj Kumar Sen & G.M. Bhat, Regal Publications, New Delhi, Dec 2013, pp. 136-48
- 'Indo-Bangladesh Trade Potentials' **Man & Development**, Volume XXXV, No.4 Dec 2013
- War divides, trade unites: Wagah Border trade can boost India-Pakistan Relations, **The Tribune**, 1st February 2014

Dr. Rajesh Kumar Aggarwal

- 'Chapter on Chandigarh' in Status of Panchayati Raj in the States and Union Territories of India, 2013, edited by George Mathew, Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi, P. 643-652.
- Reviewed a book "The Pakistan Project: Feminist Perspective on Nation and Identity" by Rubina Saigol, **Women Unlimited**, Page 357, Rs. 650 in The Tribune dated 26.01.2014

Dr. Bindu Duggal

- Preserving 'City Beautiful': Journey from 'Slum Malaise' to making Chandigarh 'Slum Free' volume 21, number 2 2013, **Research Journal**

of Social sciences, Punjab University, Chandigarh. (Referred Journal, ISSN-0251-348X)

- Status of Education in Punjab under the Eleventh Five Year Plan: An Appraisal, **Guru Nanak Journal of Sociology**, Vol. 34, Nos. 1 & 2, 2013 (Referred Journal, ISSN-0970-0242)
- Urban Poor in Planned or Unplanned Cities: A study of Chandigarh and Ludhiana Slums, **Man and Development**, Vol. XXXV, No.4, December 2013. (Referred Journal, ISSN-0258-0438).
- Education Empowers Eve: Corroboration from Indian Punjab, **Punjab Journal of Politics**, Vol. XXXVI, Nos. 1 & 2, 2012 (Referred Journal, ISSN-0253-3960)
- Ranking on Vulnerability Index: An Assessment of Urban Squatter Settlements published in **Man in India**, International Journal of Anthropology, Vol. 94 No. 1-2(2014), Serials Publications, New Delhi. (Referred Journal, ISSN-0025-1569).

Dr. Sukhvinder Singh

- Published a joint paper on "Functioning of Panchayati Raj Institutions in Punjab" in a book Status of Panchayati Raj in the States and Union Territories of India 2013 published by "Institute of Social Sciences Publication" New Delhi, November 2013

Shri Manoj K. Teotia

- 'Marginalization and Inequality in Urban Punjab: A case of Deprived Human Conditions and Infrastructure in Slums in Ludhiana Metropolis (Evidence from a recent Study)' in Sandhu, Jasmeet and Gurpreet Bal (eds): *Urban Development and Governance: Issues, Concerns and Challenges*. Jaipur: Rawat Publications, 2013.

Dr. Pawan Kumar Sharma

- Population of Union Territory of Chandigarh: Projection from 2011 to 2025, *Man & Development*, Vol. XXXV, Number 1, p. 61-74, March 2013 (Published After April 2013).

Dr. Kulwant Nehra

- 'Challenges Glore' *Daily Post*, Chandigarh, March 20, 2013.
- "Socio Economic Objectives Resource Mobilization and Expenditure Pattern in Punjba", Vol. XXXV, No. 2, June 13, *Man and Development*. (co-authored with Dr. Surinder Kumar)
- 'Punjab's Fiscal Myth' *Daily Post*, Chandigarh, August 03, 2013.
- Fiscal Consolidation in Haryana: An Analysis, Vol. 9, No. 1, October 2013, *Journal of Economic Policy and Research* (co-authored with Dr. Surinder Kumar).

Dr. Puneet Gaur

- India- central Asia relation through connect central Asia policy, **India in Central Asia: facing the challenges and prospects for cooperative peace** ENU LNGumilev. CMSS, Astana, PP. 222-226

Dr. Shaik Iftikhar Ahmed

- Health Care Services in Punjab: An Appraisal, published in book **Readings in Population, Environment and Spatial Planning**, ed. by Sharma, K.D. at al., published by Institute for Spatial Planning and Research, Panchkula, April 2013.
- A chapter on Land Conversion for the Sake of Urban Sprawl in Punjab: A Reality Check (Co-author Aparna Joshi) Published in a book entitled **Insensate Urbanisation** edited by Shaik Iftikhar Ahmed and Poonam Kaushik, March 2014

Ms. Poonam Kaushik

- Muslim Women and Minority Rights in India, **Mainstream**, Volume LI, No. 12, 2013, ISSN No. 0542-1462 with Monica Munjial.
- "Health Profile of Chandigarh City: An Overview, Published in a book entitled **Insensate Urbanization** edited by Shaik Iftikhar Ahmed and Poonam Kaushik, March 2014.

Shri Sukhwinder Randhawa

- Open Source Library Management Softwares. *e-Library Science Research Journal*. Volume 1, (7). pp 1-7. (ISSN: 2319-8435), (2013).

Shri Jasbir Pal Singh Rakhra

- "India-Russia Defence Cooperation: Through Thick and Thin" published in **Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Diplomatist: Special Report on India Eurasia, November 2013**
- "India-Russia Defence Relations: Bedrock of Strategic Ties" published in **Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Diplomatist: Special Report on India Eurasia 2013, June 2014**

Shri Parmvir Singh

- Village Manjhi: A Source of Inspiration for Comprehensive Rural Development, **Punjabi Tribune**, dated July 7, 2013.
- Some points for the training of Representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), Saade **Pind magazine**, by State Institute of Rural Development and Department of Rural Development and Panchayats, Govt. of Punjab, July 2013.

Mr. Sunil Agnihotri

- A Study of Issues in Health and Sexuality among Tibetan Adolescent in Dharmshala (H.P); Evidences from Action Research, **Political Economy Journal of India**, Vol 22, No.1 71 Issue 1 & 2, Jan – June 2013. (Co-Author: Dr B. K Pattaniak)

Ms Anu Choudhury

- “Intercommunal Relations in Ladakh: From Politics of Identity to Identity Consolidation” published in **Leveraging Economic Growth for Collective Development in South Asia** eds. Rashpal Malhotra, Sucha Singh Gill, Neetu Gaur, March 2013, pp. 67-82.

Seminars / Conferences / Workshops/

Training Programme / Lectures /

Interactions organized by CRRID

- His Excellency **Alex KANDE MUPOMPA**, Governor of Western Kasai-Occidental Province (Democratic Republic of the Congo) gave a lecture on the theme “**Perspectives of development in the field of Agriculture and Industry and other areas**” on **April 3, 2013**.
- **Dr. Jaskiran K. Mathur**, Department Chair Sociology & Criminal Justice, Director Honours Program, St. Francis College, Brooklyn NY 11201 USA delivered a lecture on “**Comprehending Gender: An Inevitable Imperative**” on April 10, 2013.
- **Dr. Rekha Saxena**, Associate Professor, Department of Political Science, University of Delhi, New Delhi spoke on “**Intergovernmental Interactions in the Indian Federal System: Issues and Challenges**” on Friday, May 3, 2013.
- **Shri Partip Chaudhury**, Chairman, State Bank of India had an interaction with CRRID faculty and presentation was made by Professor S.S. Sangwan, SBI Chair related to the work being undertaken by the SBI Chair on 9th May 2013
- **Hon’ble Sh. Shivraj Patil**, Governor of Punjab delivered a lecture on **Africa Day** at CRRID on **May 24, 2013**. This lecture was organized in collaboration with the Indian Council of World Affairs (ICWA). This is an Annual Event of ICWA and the occasion was

marked to reiterate India’s commitment, as a Partner in the Africa Development Story. This was the first time that ICWA has decided to hold this event outside Delhi, as a part of the outreach programme of the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA), to go beyond the capital city.

- On 16-17 June, 2013 India-Central Asia Dialogue was organized by CRRID in collaboration with Indian Council of World of Affairs (ICWA) and institute of Oriental Studies, Almaty. The dialogue was organized in Almaty Kazakhstan. Well known scholars, diplomats, heads of academic institutions and community leaders actively participated in this conference.

The importance of this event is marked by the fact that this was inaugurated by Hon’ble Shri E. Ahmed, Minister of State for External Affairs, and had the participation of Mr. Ajay Bisaria, Joint Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, and our Ambassador in Kazakhstan Shri Ashok Sharma as well as senior officers of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Kazakhstan and their Ambassador, besides many well known scholars and other experts whose names are given in the list of participants.

- On 29 June- 1st July, 2013 CRRID organized another important three day International Conference on “**Cooperative Development, Peace and Security in Central Asia**” in collaboration with Centre for Central Asian Studies, University of Kashmir, Srinagar. This centre is an acknowledged pioneer in this field. This was the first such event that the Centre for Central Asian Studies had in collaboration with CRRID. The notable feature of the 3 day International Conference was that it was inaugurated by Hon’ble Shri Salman Khurshid, External Affairs Minister, and addressed by Hon’ble N.N. Vohra, Governor, Jammu and Kashmir, and Hon’ble Shri Omar Abdullah, Chief Minister, Jammu and Kashmir. The

Ministry of External Affairs was represented by Shri Pinak Ranjan Chakravarty, the then Secretary, and Shri Ajay Bisaria, Joint Secretary. The conference received enthusiastic response from well known scholars, teachers and senior academicians, including Vice Chancellors of the universities located in Kashmir.

- **Professor Adil Najam, Vice Chancellor of Lahore University of Management Studies (LUMS), Lahore (Pakistan)** delivered a lecture on “Climate Change and Development of South Asia” at CRRID on 1st August, 2013.
- **Dr. Sanjeev Gupta, Deputy Director, Fiscal Affairs Department, International Monetary Fund (IMF), Washington D.C. (USA)** delivered a lecture on “Fiscal Policy and Income Distribution” at CRRID Chandigarh on 8th August 2013.
- **Shri Sohail Sajid Advocate, Islamabad, Pakistan** delivered a lecture on "strengthening mutual relationship between India & Pakistan” at CRRID Chandigarh on 14th August 2013.
- **8th Management Development Programme for the Senior Officers of Reserve Bank of India** was conducted by CRRID from August 19-23, 2013. Twenty Assistant General Managers from 15 Regional Centres of RBI including officers from Human Resource Development Management (HRDM), Mumbai attended the programme. The course, its scope and content was designed with the assistance of HRDM, Central Office, RBI Mumbai. The programme was inaugurated by Prof. S.S Johl, Chancellor, Central University of Punjab. Prof. S.S. Gill, Director General, CRRID welcomed the participants. In his introductory remarks, Dr Rashpal Malhotra, EVC, CRRID highlighted the uniqueness of this multi-disciplinary Management Development Programme. The objective of the programme is to enhance the leadership skills and effective management of human resource in banking sector. Prof. S S

Johl, Dr Subir Gokarn, Former Deputy Governor, RBI, Shri Ganesh Kumar, Chief General Manager, (DGBA), RBI, Mumbai, Col. Subhash Bakshi, Consultant, CRRID, EQUINOX team from Hyderabad, Shri Uttam Sen Gupta, Deputy Editor, Outlook and Prof. Satish Verma, RBI Chair Professor, CRRID addressed the participants and covered areas like Current Economic Scenario, Information Technology, Payments, Settlements Systems and Core Banking Solutions, Building Trust, Inter and Intra Personal Relationships through Stimulating Communications, Performance Management, Effective Communications and Negotiations and Transformational Leadership. The participants appreciated the course content, selection of speakers, academic and work culture. The overall rating of the programme by them was from very good to excellent. The programme was conducted by Shri J.P. Gupta as Coordinator and Shri Sanjay Gupta as Associate Coordinator.

- **100th Birth Anniversary Function of our revered Chairman of the Governing Body and President of Society Shri P.N. Haksar** was organized at Nehru Museum Library, New Delhi in consultation with Mrs. Nandita Haksar. CRRID Staff paid homage to him under the chairmanship of Professor R.P. Bambah on September 4, 2013 at CRRID.
- Interactive session with Shri Ashok Arora, Advocate and Former Secretary, Supreme Court Bar Association was held with CRRID Faculty on the theme “**Complete personality development and joyful living**” at CRRID on September 10, 2013.
- The 3rd important conference was held on 20-21 September, 2013 in Astana, Kazakhstan. The theme of the conference was “India and Central Asia: Facing the Challenges and Prospects for Cooperative Peace”. The conference was organized in collaboration with Ministry of

Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan, L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University, Centre for Military and Strategic Research, and Embassy of the Republic of India at Astana, Kazakhstan.

- The community of scholars, diplomats, senior academicians, defence experts, social scientists and community leaders actively participated in the conference.
- ‘Dr. Mohammad Waseem, Professor of Political Science in the Department of Social Sciences, Lahore University of Management Sciences (LUMS), Lahore (Pakistan) delivered a lecture on the theme **Political change in Pakistan in 2013 and its impact on public policy** at CRRID on September 27, 2013.
- Training programme for project staff from Punjab for capacity building on ‘**Women in the Unorganized Sector: A study of Home-Based Women Hosiery Workers in Ludhiana**’, at CRRID on October 16, 2013. (Coordinator: Dr. Bindu Duggal)
- Dr. Kathryn Lum, Research Fellow, Migration Policy Centre, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, European University Institute, Florence, (Italy) delivered a lecture on “**The Indian community in Europe: Between Continuity and Change**” on October 22, 2013 at CRRID
- Organised a training programme on **Financing Urban Infrastructure: Emerging Issues and Innovations** on October 23 to 24, 2013 under HUDCO Chair Programme at CRRID, Chandigarh for the local elected representatives and officials of municipalities, State Urban Poverty Alleviation Cell Directorates of Urban Development/ Urban Local Bodies/ Local Self Government from Punjab and Chandigarh. (Coordinator: Manoj Kumar Teotia)
- Organised a training programme on **Urban Governance, Management and Municipal Finance** on October 31 to 1 November, 2013 under HUDCO Chair Programme at CRRID, Chandigarh for the local elected representatives and officials of municipalities, State Urban Poverty Alleviation Cell Directorates of Urban Development/ Urban Local Bodies/ Local Self Government from Punjab and Chandigarh. (Coordinator: Manoj Kumar Teotia)
- Dr. Rahul Mediratta, Ph. D candidate at Northwestern University in Chicago, USA in the Department of Political Science delivered a lecture on **Globalization in the shadows and de-escalation of enduring interstate conflict: India-Pakistan-Dubai and China-Taiwan-Hong Kong** on November 11, 2013 at CRRID.
- Organized an **Orientation Programme for the Elected Representatives of Urban Local Bodies of Himachal Pradesh** (Capacity Building under JNNURM) on November 19-22, 2013. (Coordinator: Manoj Kumar Teotia)
- Organized an **Orientation Programme for the Elected Representatives of Urban Local Bodies of Himachal Pradesh** (Capacity Building under JNNURM) on November 26-29, 2013. (Coordinator: Manoj Kumar Teotia)
- The 4th equally important event took place on 29-30 November, 2013. This event was organized by CRRID in collaboration with the Academy of International Studies, Jamia Milia Islamia, New Delhi. The Ministry of External Affairs was represented by Shri Pinak Ranjan Chakravarty, who gave the keynote address. The organizers from Jamia Milia Islamia had succeeded in mobilizing the participation of well known experts, academicians and diplomats from institutions and universities of India and Central Asia. The theme of the conference was based on the “Post-Independence Development Strategies in Central Asia: Perspectives, Policies and Performance”.
- Interactive Session with the **visiting academicians and experts from countries of Central Asia** was organized on December 2,

2013 (Monday) at CRRID, Chandigarh. This was a follow up of the International Conference taking place on November 29-30, 2013 in Jamia Milia Islamia, New Delhi. Prof. Umarov and Dr. Sodat Olimova represented Tajikistan, Dr. Abdulkhay Muminov and Prof. Murat Bakhadirov represented Uzbekistan while Baiken Altynbekov was from Kazakhstan.

- Organized an **Orientation Programme for the Elected Representatives of Urban Local Bodies of Himachal Pradesh** (Capacity Building under JNNURM) on December 2-5, 2013. (Coordinator: Manoj Kumar Teotia)
- One day interactive session was held on 2nd December 2014 at CRRID, Chandigarh with experts from Central Asia as CRRID. Prof. Umarov and Dr. Sodat Olimova represented Tajikistan, Dr. Abdulkhay Muminov and Prof. Murat Bakhadirov represented Uzbekistan while Baiken Altynbekov was from Kazakhstan.
- Organized an **Orientation Programme for the Elected Representatives of Urban Local Bodies of Himachal Pradesh** (Capacity Building under JNNURM) on December 9-12, 2013. (Coordinator: Manoj Kumar Teotia)
- A seminar on '**Moral Dilemmas of Current Times and The Relevance of Swami Vivekananda**' was conducted for the celebrations of his 150th Birth Anniversary at CRRID on January 10, 2014. (Co-ordinator: Dr. Krishan Chand)
- An Interactive Session with Professor Sanjit Dhami Department of Economics, University of Leicester, UK on **Behavioral Economics**' was conducted at CRRID on January 13, 2014
- National Seminar on **Dissemination Conference on the Status of Elderly in Punjab** at CRRID was organized on December 23, 2013. This seminar was organised in collaboration with UNFPA, Delhi; TISS, Mumbai, IEG, Delhi and ISEC, Bangalore. The State report for Punjab was released on the

occasion. Professor Sucha Singh Gill made a Keynote address. (Seminar Coordinator: Professor Aswini Kumar Nanda).

- Dr. Mohinder Singh, Hon'ble member of NCMEI delivered a lecture on the theme **"Memory as History"** at CRRID on December 24, 2013.
- Shri Dalveer bhandari, judge of the international court of justice and former justice of the Supreme Court – spoke on the **Evolution of public interest litigation in India and its impact** on January 12, 2014
- **34th Management Development Programme focusing on Rural Banking for Officers of State Bank of India** was conducted by CRRID from January 28-30, 2014. Fifteen Officers from three circles of SBI namely Lucknow, New Delhi and Chandigarh attended the programme. The course, its scope and content was designed with the assistance of Strategic Training Unit (STU), Central Office, SBI, Mumbai. Shri TKA Nair, Adviser to the Prime Minister Chaired the Inaugural Session and Professor S.S Johl, Chancellor, Central University of Punjab, delivered the inaugural address. Professor (Dr) S.S. Gill, Director General, CRRID welcomed the participants and apprised the participants of the activities of CRRID in general and this banking programme in particular.. In his introductory remarks, Dr Rashpal Malhotra, EVC, CRRID highlighted the uniqueness of this multi-disciplinary Management Development Programme. The objective of the programme was to enhance the leadership skills and effective management of human resource in banking, particularly focusing on rural banking and its various aspects. Professor S S Johl, Shri Anjini Mishra, DGM, Rural Credit and Planning Department (RPCD), RBI, Chandigarh, Shri R C Satija, DGM, SBI, LHO, Shri C Raul, DG, MGSIPA, Punjab, Shri A.K. Pazriza, DGM, Nabard, Punjab and Shri B K Tripathy, AGM,

Nabard, Haryana and Professor S S Sangwan, SBI Chair Professor, CRRID addressed the participants and covered areas like Rural Banking-Emerging Trends and Challenges, Financial Inclusion, Rural Marketing and Role of Bank Credit, Agriculture and Rural Credit Management, Agriculture & Rural Credit- Post Disbursement Monitoring and Recovery Strategies, Rural Credit Products, Potential for Investment in Farm and Non-farm sectors and Microfinance through SHGs-Stage I & II. Shri Lingaraj Mahapatra, CGM, SBI Chandigarh Circle took keen interest in the programme and gave the valedictory address. The participants appreciated the course content, selection of speakers, academic and work culture. The overall rating of the programme by them was from very good to excellent. The programme was conducted by Shri J.P. Gupta as Coordinator and Shri Sanjay Gupta as Associate Coordinator.

- Two day International Conference on India's partnership with Countries in Southern Africa organized in participation with Indian council of world affairs (ICWA) New-Delhi during 3-4 February, 2014 at CRRID Chandigarh. **Inaugural address was delivered by Hon'ble Sh. Shivraj Patil, Governor of Punjab. Dignitaries like Amb. V.B. Soni, Amb. Shamma Jain, Shri V.K. Sibal and Amb. Sahai attended and participated in the conference.**
- Book on *Leveraging Economic growth for Collective Prosperity in South Asia*, Eds. Rashpal Malhotra, Sucha Singh Gill, Neetu Gaur, was released by **Vice President of India, Hon'ble Dr. Hamid Ansari** at Vice President House, New Delhi on 06th Feb 2014.
- Two day International Conference on **Cooperative development, Peace and Security in South Asia** organized in collaboration with Centre for South Asian Studies (CSAS) during

February 15-16, 2014 at Hotel Himalaya, Kathmandu (Nepal) **welcome address was given by Dr. Nishchal Nath Pandey, CSAS. Inaugural session was addressed by His Excellency Ranjit Rae and Shri Pinak Ranjan Chakravarty. Keynote address was delivered by Hon'ble Dr. Karan Singh and the conference was inaugurated by Hon'ble Shri Sushil Koirala, Prime Minister of Nepal. Dignitaries like Jaideep Mazumdar, Shri Hari Sharma, Amb. Dr. Bhekh bhadur Thapa, Hon'ble Khim Lal Devkota, Hon'ble Dr. Rajiva Wijesinha, Professor Lok Raj Baral, Dr. Ranjan Bhattarai, his Excellency Amb. Dago Tshering, Shri Bharat Bhushan, Major General A.N.M. Muniruzzaman, Shri Sugeeswara senadhira, Shri Shrinivasrao S. Sahoni, Professor Imtiaz Ahmad, Amb. M. Humayun Kabir, Amb. Madhu Raman**

- Organised an **International Workshop on Imperatives for Planning for Equitable and Prosperous Cities** from February 20-21, 2014 under HUDCO Chair Programme at CRRID, Chandigarh for international delegates coming from more than a dozen countries and also the local elected representatives and officials of municipalities, Directorates of Urban Development/ Urban Local Bodies/ Local Self Government from Punjab and Chandigarh. The Programme was inaugurated by Dr Harjit S Anand, IAS (Retd), Former Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India and Key Note Address was given by Dr Purnima Chauhan, IAS, Director, Himachal Institute of Public Administration (HIPA), Shimla. The valedictory session was chaired by Amb P S Sahai, Principal Advisor (Hony), CRRID and the Valedictory Address was given by Shri V K Joshi, Regional Chief, HUDCO, Chandigarh (Programme Coordinator- Mr Manoj Kumar Teotia).
- One day interactive session was held on 5th

March 2014 at CRRID, Chandigarh with Dr. Pippa Virdee, Senior Lecturer, School of Humanities, De Montford university, UK on **Impact of Forced Migration on the economies of Divided Punjab: A Case Study of Ludhiana and Lyallpur**

- Organized a **Regional Workshop on Municipal Finance for Urban Local Bodies** from March 6-7, 2014 under HUDCO Chair Programme at CRRID, Chandigarh for the local elected representatives and officials of municipalities, Directorates of Urban Development/ Urban Local Bodies/ Local Self Government from Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Chandigarh. The Welcome Address was given by Dr S S Gill, DG, CRRID and Inaugural Address was given by Dr Harjit S Anand, IAS (Retd), Former Secretary, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India. The Valedictory Address was given by Shri J P Gupta, IAS (Retd), Former Chairman, Punjab Finance Commission (Programme Coordinator- Mr Manoj Kumar Teotia).

Faculty Participation in Seminars / Conferences / Workshops / Training Programmes/ Lectures / Interactions organized by CRRID, other Institutions and Papers presented

Dr. Rashpal Malhotra

- Dr. Rashpal Malhotra, Professor Sucha Singh Gill, Ambassador Paramjit Singh Sahai, Professor D. K. Madaan, Dr. Neetu Gaur, Dr. Shaik Iftikhar Ahmed, Mr. Jasbir Pal Singh Rakhra and Anu Choudhury visited Kathmandu (Nepal) to participate in the International Conference on “Cooperative development, Peace and Security in South Asia” organized in collaboration with Centre for South Asia Studies (CSAS) during **15-16 February 2014**. Ambassador Sahai presented

his paper on “Media as a Bridge Builder in South Asia”. Dr Madaan presented paper on “Indo-Nepal Trade Potentials”. Dr. Neetu Gaur presented paper on “SMEs in Nepal and India: Potentials and Challenges for Bilateral Collaboration”. Dr. Ahmed presented paper on “Trans-border Water Management: A Study of India and Nepal”. Mr. Jasbir Pal Singh Rakhra presented paper on “Rising Security Concerns and Border Management: Case of India and Nepal”, and Anu Choudhury presented paper on “Role of Civil Society in the Polity of India and Nepal. Hon’ble Shri Sushil Kumar Koirala, Prime Minister of Nepal presided over the conference. The inaugural address was delivered by Hon’ble Dr. Karan Singh, President, ICCR, New Delhi.

- Delivered Keynote Address in National Seminar on Federal Imperatives in India’s Foreign Policy during 11-12 March 2014 at UGC Centre for Southern Asia Studies, School of Social Sciences & International Studies, Pondicherry University, Pondicherry.

Professor Sucha Singh Gill

- Chaired a Session and attended Two days conference on “**Role of Leadership**” organized by department of Political Science, Panjab University, Chandigarh during 27-28 May 2013.
- Participated in International Conference on Cooperative Development, peace and Security in Central Asia, University of Kashmir, Srinagar (J&K) during 29-30 June and 1st July, 2013.
- Delivered an extension lecture on “**Sustainability of High Growth and Development Process in India**”, Department of Economics, University of Kashmir, Srinagar (J&K) on 30th June, 2013.
- Attended International Conference on India and Central Asia: Facing the Challenges and Prospects for Cooperative Peace, entitled “**Rural Transformation: A Comparison of India and**

- Kazakhstan in the Perspective Cooperation:** organized jointly by Eurasian National University, Asthana, CRRID, Chandigarh and Centre for Military and Strategic Research at Asthana, Kazakhstan, during September 20-21, 2013.
- Presented paper on “**Energy Cooperation between India and Pakistan**” at Lahore in International Conference on “Socio-Economic Cooperation between India and Pakistan” on 25-27 November, 2013 organised by Department of History and Pakistan Studies, University of the Punjab.
 - Attended an **International Conference on Post Independence Development in Central Asia: Perspectives, Policies and Performance** and presented a paper titled “**India-Kazakhstan: Prospects of Agricultural Cooperation**” organized jointly by CRRID and Jamia Milia Islamia University during November 29-30, 2013.
 - Attended 55th **Annual Conference of Indian Society of Labour Economics** and chaired a **session on Changes in Rural Labour Markets**, organized by Centre for Economic Studies and Planning, Jawaharlal Nehru University during December 16-18, 2013
 - Delivered a lecture on “**Issues of Elders in Punjab and Policy Options**”, at Shivalik School, Pensioners Association, Mohali.
 - Presented a paper on “Some Issues in Agricultural Development in Southern Africa” in an International Conference on **India’s Partnership with South Africa**, held at CRRID during 3-4 February, 2014.
 - Participated at regional conference on **Cooperative Development, peace and Security in South Asia** held at Kathmandu, Nepal, during 16-18 February 2014.

- Participated in a seminar on **Development from the Perspective of Labour**, organized by GIDS, Lucknow, during 21-23 February, 2014.
- Participated in an International Symposium on **Towards a Desirable Future for India in an Increasingly Globalized Society**, organized by I H D, New Delhi in honour of Professor Y.K. Alagh, during 9-11 March, 2014.

Col. Subhash Bakshi

- Presented paper on “**Security in South and Central Asia**” in First International Scientific Conference on Eurasian Regional Studies, a two-day international seminar, on “India and Central Asia: Facing the Challenges together and Prospects for Cooperative Peace” on **20-21 September, 2013** organised by Eurasian National University and Centre for Military and Strategic Studies-The Academy of International Studies in collaboration with CRRID.

Amb. P.S. Sahai

- **India-Central Asia Dialogue Almaty (Kazakhstan)**, June 17-19, 2013. Spoke at the Inaugural Session on behalf of CRRID and shared comments on ‘CRRID as Connectivity Bridge’ at the Business Session.
- Presented a Paper on **India’s Cultural Diplomacy in Southeast Asia: A New Thrust** at (HCMC – International Conference on “Indian Imprints on Vietnam-Southeast Asia Cultural Interactions”) HCMC- October 3, 2013, Vietnam
- Delivered Keynote Address at International Conference on **Pluralist Democracy and National Identity**, at Indian Council of Social Science Research, North-Western Regional Centre, Panjab University, Chandigarh, October 22 -23, 2013.
- Presented a Paper on **Diaspora as a Strategic Foreign Policy Asset: Bane or Boon – Perspective on India** at International Conference

on the Role of Diaspora in Foreign Policy and National Security, November 6-7, 2013.

- Presented a paper on “**Media’s as a Bridge Builder in South Asia**” in the International Conference on “Cooperative development, Peace and Security in South Asia” organized in collaboration with Centre for South Asia Studies (CSAS) during **15-16 February 2014**.

Prof. A.K. Nanda

- Participated in the seminar on **Gender and Technologies: Examining Intersections, Expanding Discourse** organized by the Sama Resource Group for Women and Health, New Delhi at the YMCA, Sector 11, Chandigarh On April 11, 2013.
- Attended a three-day workshop on **Programme Implementation Plan (PP) Monitoring** at the National Health System Resource Centre (NHSRC), New Delhi during 12-14 August 2013 jointly organized by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India, and the NHSRC.

Professor Ranjit Singh Ghuman

- Invited lecture on **Corporate Social Responsibility: An Experience of SAIL** at Punjabi University Campus Maur, district Bathinda, 15th April 2013.
- Presented paper entitled **Higher Education in Punjab: Under Representation of Rural Students** at the seminar on Education Development: Public-Private Partnership organized by ICSSR North-Western Regional Centre in Collaboration with Department of Public Administration, Panjab University, Chandigarh, 16-17 April 2013.
- Workshop on **Capacity Building in National Planning for Food Security: Punjab State** organised by GIST Advisory, New Delhi in Partnership with United Nations Environment

Programme (UNEP) at the Shivalik View Hotel, Chandigarh, 22nd April 2013.

- Resource Person at **Capacity Building Programme for Social Sciences** organized by ICSSR North-Western Regional Centre at Panjab University, Chandigarh, 23rd April 2013.
- Invited Lecture at **Trade Union Training Orientation Course** organized by All India State Bank of Patiala Employees Federation at Patiala on June 2, 2013.
- Resource Person at refresher course on **Research Methodology** organized by Academic Staff College, Guru Nanak Dev University Amritsar, June 13-14, 2013.
- Resource Person at **Training Programme on Developmental Issues of Punjab Economy**, Organized by MGSIPA, Punjab, Chandigarh, June 17, 2013.
- Invited Speaker at Roundtable on **State Level Reforms in Punjab** organized by FICCI-FES, at CRRID, Chandigarh August 22, 2013.
- Organised an ICSSR sponsored **orientation programme for research scholars and faculty members belonging to SC and other marginalised groups**, 16-20 September 2013, at CRRID.
- Delivered invited lecture on **Punjab economy: issues and challenges** at Central University of Punjab, Bathinda, 1st November 2013.
- Organised an ICSSR sponsored **workshop on research methodology in social sciences** (in collaboration with Indian Association of Social Science Institutions, New Delhi), 5-14 November 2013, at CRRID.
- Presented paper entitled, **Educating the Under-privileged Students in India: SAIL’s CSR Initiative to Promote Equity** at the 4th Education for Rural Transformation (ERT), International Symposium held at Kasetsart

University, Bangkok, Thailand during November 18-20, 2013.

- 55th Annual Conference of The Indian Society of Labour Economics (ISLE) organized by the Centre for Economic Studies and Planning, School of Social Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, 16-18 December 2013. **Chaired the session on Labour Regulation in Indian Industry.**
- One Ph.D. Scholars, Jasdeep Kaur Bedi, submitted her thesis on **Urban Water Use Pattern in Punjab** at Punjabi University Patiala.
- Key Note address at the **Orientation Course in Research Methodology in Social Sciences**, organised by the Academic Staff College, H.P. University, Shimla, 03-03-2014.
- Attended international conference on the theme "*Rejuvenation of Punjab Economy*" organised by The Centre for Development Economics and Innovation Studies (CDEIS), Planning Commission Chair, Department of Economics, **Punjabi University and University of California, Santa Cruz**, March 21-23, 2014 (attended by **Rajeev Sharma**).
- Panelist on Panel discussion- **Millennium Development Goals** organised by the Chandigarh Social Science Congress, at Panjab University, Chandigarh, 26 March 2014.
- **Research projects completed by Interns at CRRID from the Department of Economics, Panjab University, Chandigarh, under Nehru SAIL Chair Professor**
 - i. Socio-Economic Conditions of workers in Steel Industry at Mandi Gobindgarh, Punjab by Ms. Madhur.
 - ii. Socio-Economic Conditions of Workers in Steel Industry: A Case Study of Baddi, Himachal Pradesh by Ms. Ravneet Kaur.

Prof. S.S. Sangwan

- An **international conference on Housing** was attended on 16-17 April 2013 at Tashkent on invitation of Government of Uzbekistan. A paper on Housing Finance led growth in India was presented.
- Presentation of **Micro Finance Study to the officials of SBI LHO**, Chandigarh and Corporate Office Mumbai (through video conferencing) on 10th July 2013.
- An **international conference on Micro Finance** was addressed as a panelist by the Chair Professor on 8th August 2013 at Bhagat Phool Singh Mahila University, Sonipat.
- Guided Research Students from Canada in undertaking research on **women empowerment through financial inclusion**.
- Delivered lecture in ICSSR sponsored Orientation Programme on Research Methodology on **Areas of Research in Banking** in October 2013.
- Attended the **Annuli Conference Indian Society of Labour Economics** from December 16-18, 2013 to update on issues related labour and employment.
- Delivered lectures in the **training programmes of ULBs of Himachal and PRIs training for BRGF** in December 2013
- Delivered a lecture on **Financial Inclusion** in Chaudhri Devi Dayal University, Sirsa on January 7, 2014.
- Delivered lecture on **Microfinance** in the programme of SBI officer at CRRID
- Delivered lecture on **Financial Inclusion** in the programme of SBI officers at CRRID

Professor Satish Verma

- Participated in 9th Four Week Refresher Course in Public Economics & Policy for College and University Teachers from May 20,

2013 to June 20, 2013 at National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, New Delhi.

- Participated in Brainstorming Session to get Ideas on ToR of 14th Finance Commission for Preparation of Memorandum of the States organized by Department of Finance, Government of Haryana on July 05, 2013 at Yojana Bhawan, Sector 4, Panchkula, Haryana
- Delivered a lecture entitled **Rural Credit: Some Issues** in 8th Management Development Programme for the Senior Officers of RBI on August 23, 2013.
- Delivered a lecture entitled **Structural Principles of Effective Research Writing** to participants of the Orientation Course organized by UGC-Academic Staff College, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar on August 24, 2013.
- Delivered a Lecture on “Structural Principles of Effective Research Writing” in an Orientation Course on Value Based Education-A perspective on Higher Education in Contemporary Context Organized by UGC-Academic Staff College, Panjab University, Chandigarh on 9.9.2013.
- Delivered a lecture to Participants of ICSSR sponsored Orientation Course on **Research Methodology** for SC Research Scholars and Assistant Professors on the Topic “**Structural Principles of Effective Research Writings** on September 19, 2013”.
- Attended a **UGC workshop on NET in the subject of Economics** in the NET Division, UGC, New Delhi on September 30 and October 1, 2013.
- **Discussed with Shri Ramesh Thakur, Convenor (SLBC), Punjab National Bank Chandigarh** regarding his office letter FGMO: SLBL: 125: Haryana dated October 4, 2013 on October 10, 2013.
- Delivered a lecture to Participants of ICSSR sponsored Orientation Course on **Research Methodology** on the Topic “**Random Sampling- A Pragmatic Approach**” on November 11, 2013.
- Participated in National Seminar on Black Economy in India, Its Global Dimensions and Impact on Policies on December 09-11, 2013 at JNU, New Delhi
- Participated in 55th Annual Conference of Indian Society of Labour Economics (ISLE) during December 16-18, 2013 at JNU, New Delhi
- Participated in the **15th Annual Conference on Money and Finance**, organized by Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai on December 18-19, 2013.
- Delivered two lectures on the topics “The Sub-Prime Primer” and “Rural Credit: Some Issues” in refresher Course in Management, Commerce and Economics organized by UGC Academic Staff Collage, Jammu University, Jammu on January 17, 2014
- Delivered two lectures on the topic “Smart Writing- Writing Quality Papers ” in General Orientation Course Organized by UGC Academic Staff College, Jammu University, Jammu on January 18, 2014
- Acted on a panel as an expert and finalized the syllabus on Interdisciplinary Course “The World Economy” Central University of Jammu, Jammu
- Attended a **UGC workshop** on NET in the subject Economics on February 10-12, 2014, New Delhi

Professor D.K. Madaan

- Invited as Key Speaker of **Technical Session Challenges for Emerging Trends in International Trade Research: Sources of Data and Modeling** at the National Conference on Orientation Course on Research Methodology, organized by Nehru-SAIL Chair, Centre for Research in Rural & Industrial Development, Chandigarh on September 18, 2013.
- Presented a paper on **Dr. Manmohan Singh's contribution to Inclusive Growth** at the National Conference on Economic Ideas of Dr. Manmohan Singh, held at Economic Association of Bihar at Govt. College, Dal Singh Sarai, Samastipur, Bihar on September 21, 2013
- Presented a paper on **Indian Agricultural Trade: Performance & Challenges** at the National Conference on Challenges for Agriculture and Rural Development in India, held at Department of Economics, Vijayaraje Govt. Girls PG College, Morar, Gwalior on September 28, 2013.
- Invited as **Chairman of Technical Session Challenges for Agriculture and Rural Development in India** at the national conference on Challenges to Rural Development, organized by Department of Economics, Vijayaraje Govt. Girls PG College, Morar, Gwalior on 28 September 2013
- Invited as **Key Speaker of Technical Session Devaluation of Indian Currency and its Impact on People** at the national conference on Devaluation of Indian Currency, organized by Chetna March, Chandigarh on October 22, 2013
- Presented a paper on **Quality Education to achieve Economic Growth in India** at the International Conference on Emerging Challenges and Prospects of Indian Economy, held at Department of Economics, Goa University & Goa Economic Association on November 12, 2013
- Invited as **Co-Chairman of Technical Session Emerging Challenges and Prospects of Indian Economy** at the International conference on Infrastructural Challenges, organized by Department of Economics, Goa University & Goa Economic Association on November 12, 2013
- Presented paper on “**Commodity Trade Potentials between India and Pakistan: RCA and RID Analysis**” at Lahore in International Conference on “Socio-Economic Cooperation between India and Pakistan” on 25-27 November, 2013 organised by Department of History and Pakistan Studies, University of the Punjab.
- Presented a paper on **ASEAN-India Free Trade Agreement: Trends and Pattern in Agriculture** at 96th International Conference of IEA on Agricultural Growth in Indian Economy: Regional Experiences and Policies at Minakhshi University, Kanchipuram, Chennai on December 29, 2013.
- Invited as **Chairman of Technical Session Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's Economic and Social Thoughts and their Contemporary Relevance** at the International conference on Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's Economic and Social Thoughts, organized by the Indian Economic Association at Minakshi University, Kanchipuram, Chennai on December 29, 2013
- Presented a paper on **India's Trade Relations with South Africa** at the International conference on India's Partnership with countries in Southern Africa organized by ICWA & CRRID at Chandigarh during 3-4 February 2014.

- Presented a paper on **Indo-Nepal Trade Potentials** at the Regional Conference on Cooperative Development, Peace & Security in South Asia organized by CSAS & CRRID at Kathmandu (Nepal) during 15-16 February 2014.
- Presented a paper on **Non-Tariff Barriers to Indo-Pak Trade** at the ICSSR sponsored National Seminar on SAARC: Problems and Prospects organized by University School of Open Learning (Pol Sc), Panjab University, Chandigarh during 24-25 March 2014.

Dr. Krishan Chand

- Participated and Presented a paper titled "**Panchayati Raj Institutions and Village Planning: Observation at Grassroots Level**" in International Seminar on "**Pluralist Democracy and National Identity**" on October 22-23, 2013 at the ICSSR NWRC P.U. Chandigarh organised by ICSSR NWRC P.U. Chandigarh
- Participated and Presented a paper titled "**Promotion of Safe Overseas Migration through Awareness Generation: Relevance for East & West Punjab**" in International Conference on "**Socio-Economic Cooperation between India and Pakistan**" on October 25th-27th November, 2013 at Lahore, Pakistan organised by Department of History and Pakistan Studies, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan. The presented paper is being published in a book to be published by Department of History and Pakistan Studies, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan
- Participated in an **international conference on Development from the Perspectives of Labour: Experiences, Challenges and Options** during 21st to 23rd February, 2014 at Giri Institute of Development Studies Lucknow (GIDS) organised by GIDS & Indian Society of Labour Economics (ISLE).
- Participated and Presented a paper on "**Field Observations on Capacity Building of PRI Functionaries under BRGF**" in Punjab in the National Seminar on Two-Decades of 73rd Constitutional Amendment on 4th March, 2014 at Nilokheri organised by Haryana Institute of Rural Development (HIRD), Nilokheri (Haryana).

Ms. Meena Jatana

- Attended one-day **seminar on Librarian's Day** held at A.C. Joshi Library, Panjab University, Chandigarh on August 12, 2013.
- Attended **LIS Professional Meet on Library Spaces and Services** and presented a paper on Information Resources and Discovery Tools in Social Sciences at Indian School of Business (ISB), Mohali on June 18, 2013.

Dr. Rajesh Aggarwal

- Participated in the seminar on '**Gender and Technologies: Examining Intersections, Expanding Discourse**' organized by the Sama Resource Group for Women and Health, New Delhi at the YMCA, Sector 11, Chandigarh on April 11, 2013.
- Presented a paper on "**Understanding Dynamics of Deliveries in Public Health Facilities: Evidence from Selected Districts in Punjab**" (co-authored with Professor A.K. Nanda) at the three days "National Conference on National Rural Health Mission: A Review of Past Performance and Future Directions" at the Institute of Economic Growth, New Delhi during August 6-8, 2013.
- Attended a three days workshop on "**Programme Implementation Plan**" at **National Health System Resource Centre (NHSRC)**, New Delhi during August 12-14,

2013. The workshop was jointly organized by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India and NHSRC.

- Chaired a session on **Health and Morbidity at 35th Annual Conference of the Indian Association for Study of Population (IASP)** at Chaudhary Ranbir Institute of Social and Economic Change, M.D. University, Rohtak during December 15-17, 2013.
- Attended data **dissemination workshop on Primary Census Abstract 2011 and Census INFO** on December 19, 2013 at CRRID, Chandigarh. The workshop was organised by the Directorate of Census Operations, Chandigarh
- Attended a four day training course on **Atlas Ti Software** at Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics (GIPE), Pune during 1-4 March 2014

Shri Sunil Bansal

- Presented Main findings of the study **Implementation and Impact of SHGs: A comparative study of Himachal Pradesh and Haryana** on 10th July, 2013 to Team of State Bank of India, held at LHO, SBI, Sector 17, Chandigarh.
- Attended **Data Dissemination Workshop of Primary Census Abstract, Census of India, 2011** on September 27, 2013 organized by Director of Census Operations, Chandigarh held at Conference Hall, Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Public Administration, Sector 26, Chandigarh.
- Attended the **ToT Programme for the Project 'Evaluation of the Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) Dhanlakshami Scheme of Government of India in Sirhind block of Fatehgarh Sahib'** from 6th to October 9, 2013 held at The Dukes Retreat, Khandala,

Lonavala, Maharashtra organized by IIPS, Mumbai at IIPS Conference Hall, Mumbai.

- Participated as **Resource person in a residential meeting to finalize the "State Reports on Aging"** at Manesar, Haryana under the aegis of UNFPA organized by IEG, New Delhi.
- Attended **Data Dissemination Workshop of Primary Census Abstract, Census of India, 2011** on December 19, 2013 organized by Director of Census Operations, Chandigarh held at CRRID, Chandigarh.

Dr. Bindu Duggal

- Participated in the National Seminar on **Gender violence in Punjab and Haryana: A stocktaking** organized by Centre of excellence in "Cultural fixation on honour: A gender audit of Punjab and Haryana" on September 27-28, 2013 at ICSSR Complex, Panjab University, Chandigarh.
- Was Rapporteur in one day Dissemination Conference on the **'Status of Elderly in Punjab'** at CRRID on December 23, 2013 organized in collaboration with UNFPA, Delhi; TISS, Mumbai, IEG, Delhi and ISEC, Bangalore.
- Presented a paper on **"Planning for Equitable and Prosperous Cities: A Case study of Chandigarh"** in a two days International Workshop on "Imperatives for Planning for Equitable and Prosperous Cities" held from February 20-21, 2014 under HUDCO Chair Programme at CRRID, Chandigarh.

Dr. Pawan Kumar Sharma

- Participated in a **national seminar on National Rural Health Mission: A Review of Past Performance and Future Directions**, held at Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi from 6-8 August, 2013

Dr. Sukhvinder Singh

- Gave Presentation on **Rural Housing for Poor in India: Programme and Policies** at International conference on “Modern housing Construction as a driving force of comprehensive development and transformation of rural areas, enhancing the living standards of Population” held on 16-17 April, 2013, at Tashkent, Uzbekistan.
- Supervised 4 Indo- Shashtri Canadian interns on the topic **Food Security in India- A case study of Punjab and Micro-Finances in India** a case study of Haryana from July 2013 to January 2014
- Gave lecture on **Panchayats role in the planning and implementation of Rural development schemes** at the participation campaign on Bharat Nirman Public information programme at Mullanpur Dakha, District Ludhiana ” organised by Press Information Bureau, Government of India held on 9-11 November, 2013.

Shri Manoj K. Teotia

- Attended the **First Session of National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction** organized by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India; National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) and National Disaster Management Authority (NIDM) at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi on May 13-14, 2013. Hon'ble Prime Minister of India Dr Manmohan Singh inaugurated the programme which was attended by the Union Home Minister; Shri Sushilkumar Shinde and Shri Mullappally Ramachandran State Minister of Home and many other dignitaries.
- As Programme Coordinator, **coordinating 10 sessions of Working Group 05 of ISA on Famine and Society in XVIII ISA World**

Congress of Sociology to be held at Yokohama (Japan) from 13-19 July 2014.

- Delivered a lecture on **Urban Development in Himachal Pradesh: An Overview** in the context of UIDSMT and IHSDP’ to the officers of Municipalities coming from the state of Himachal Pradesh on July 17, 2013.
- Attended **International Symposium on Inclusive Growth and Development: Mirage, Promise or Reality** organized by the India China Institute at The New School, New York and Centre for Policy Research (CPR), New Delhi in collaboration with the Yunnan University, University of Delhi and University of Calcutta on August 13, 2013 at IIC, New Delhi.
- Facilitated the organization of the **State Level workshop under Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) for the States Haryana and Himachal Pradesh from August 29-30, 2013. The programme was organized by the HSMI/ HUDCO, New Delhi and supported by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA), Government of India. The programme was inaugurated by the Director General CRRID and valedictory address was given by the Director, Corporate Planning, HUDCO and was also attended by the Regional Chief, HUDCO.**
- Delivered a lecture on **Community Participation under Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) in the State Level workshop under Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) for the States Haryana and Himachal Pradesh from August 29-30, 2013. The programme was organized by the HSMI/ HUDCO, New Delhi and supported by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA), Government of India.**
- Delivered a lecture on **Social Audit under Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) in the State Level**

- workshop under **Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) for the States Haryana and Himachal Pradesh from August 29-30, 2013**. The programme was organized by the HSMI/ HUDCO, New Delhi and supported by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA), Government of India.
- Delivered a lecture on **Community Participation under RAY** in State Level Workshop on Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) organized by Human Settlement Management Institute (HSMI), New Delhi at CRRID, Chandigarh on September 12-13, 2013.
 - Delivered a lecture on **Social Audit under RAY** in State Level Workshop on Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) organized by Human Settlement Management Institute (HSMI), New Delhi at CRRID, Chandigarh on September 12-13, 2013.
 - Visited Faridabad during October 9-11, 2013 and trained the Project Staff to initiate the Field Work under the study **State of Cities in Northwestern India: A Case of JNNURM towns (Study Focus-Faridabad)** being carried under HUDCO Chair.
 - Made a presentation on **'Progress of HUDCO Chair Activities'** in the Meeting of Committee of Directors (COD), HUDCO at HUDCO, India Habitat Centre, Lodhi Road, New Delhi held on October 10, 2013.
 - Delivered a lecture on **Additional Municipal Resource Mobilization for Financing Urban Infrastructure: Emerging Issues, Alternatives & Innovations** in the Training Programme on Financing Urban Infrastructure: Emerging Issues and Innovations organized on October 23- 24, 2013 at CRRID, Chandigarh under HUDCO Chair Programme.
 - Delivered a lecture on **Urban Governance, Management and Municipal Finances: Emerging Issues and Alternatives** in the Training Programme on Urban Governance, Management and Municipal Finance on October 31 to 1 November, 2013 at CRRID, Chandigarh under HUDCO Chair Programme.
 - Delivered a lecture on **Housing for the Urban Poor in China and India: Emerging Trends and Issues** in Third Interdisciplinary Symposium for Emerging Scholars on India China Studies jointly organised by India China Institute, The New School, New York, USA and Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi, India hosted by Calcutta University, Observer Research Foundation and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian Studies on November 7-8, 2013 at University of Calcutta & Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian Studies.
 - Delivered a lecture on **Urban Governance, Development and Housing in North-Western India: Emerging Trends and Issues** in International Conference on Re-thinking Politics, Policy and Governance in Federal Systems: India and the World organised by the Centre for Public Policy and Governance, Ramjas College, and RC 28 of International Political Science Association (IPSA) on November 14-16, 2013 at Ramjas College, University of Delhi, New Delhi.
 - Delivered a lecture on **Urban Governance and Development in Himachal Pradesh: An Overview** in an Orientation Programme for the Elected Representatives of Urban Local Bodies of Himachal Pradesh (Capacity Building under JNNURM) on November 19-22, 2013.
 - Delivered a lecture on **Urban Governance and Development in Himachal Pradesh: An Overview** in an Orientation Programme for the Elected Representatives of Urban Local Bodies of Himachal Pradesh (Capacity Building under JNNURM) on November 26-29, 2013.

- Delivered a lecture on **Urban Governance and Development in Himachal Pradesh: An Overview** in an **Orientation Programme for the Elected Representatives of Urban Local Bodies of Himachal Pradesh** (Capacity Building under JNNURM) on December 2-5, 2013.
- Delivered a lecture on **UPA, MDGs, Health Programmes and Safety Nets** in an **Orientation Programme for the Elected Representatives of Urban Local Bodies of Himachal Pradesh** (Capacity Building under JNNURM) on December 2-5, 2013.
- Delivered a lecture at Panjab University (Centre for Human Rights and Duties) on **Role of Community Development Societies (CDSs) in Urban Poverty Alleviation** on December 6, 2013.
- Delivered a lecture on **Local Self Government Institutions in India: Status, Issues and Reforms** in an interactive meeting under Training Programme/ Exposure Visit on Administrative Reforms for the Officers of Government of Nepal at CRRID, Chandigarh on December 6, 2013.
- Delivered a lecture on **Data Collection Methodology and Housing Statistics in Housing Start Up Index Development (HSUI)** in a Training Programme on Urban Statistics for Human Resource and Assessments (USHA) Scheme organized by RCUES, AILSG, Mumbai at Yojana Bhawan, Panchkula on December 6, 2013.
- Delivered a lecture on **Urban Governance and Development in Himachal Pradesh: An Overview** in an **Orientation Programme for the Elected Representatives of Urban Local Bodies of Himachal Pradesh** (Capacity Building under JNNURM) on December 9-12, 2013.
- Delivered a lecture on **Innovative Urban Management and Resource Mobilisation through GIS** in an **Orientation Programme for the Elected Representatives of Urban Local Bodies of Himachal Pradesh** (Capacity Building under JNNURM) on December 9-12, 2013.
- Gave a lecture on **Data Collection Methodology and Housing Statistics in Housing Start Up Index Development (HSUI)** in a Training programme on BRIKS / USHA Scheme organized by AILSG, Mumbai in Jalandhar on January 8, 2014.
- *Presented a paper on **Child Rights and Local Governance in Haryana: Issues and Alternatives** in **International Conference on Deepening Democracy through Participatory Local Governance** from January 19-21, 2014 at Hotel Samudra, Kovalam, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala.*
- *Presented a paper on **Towards Including the Excluded in a Planned City: A case of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation in Chandigarh** in **International Conference on Deepening Democracy through Participatory Local Governance** from January 19-21, 2014 at Hotel Samudra, Kovalam, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala.*
- Delivered a lecture on **Data Collection Methodology and Housing Statistics in Housing Start Up Index Development (HSUI)** in a Training programme on BRIKS / USHA Scheme organized by AILSG, Mumbai in Shimla on February 15, 2014.
- Delivered a lecture on **Planning Inclusive Settlements for Poor: A case study of Slum Rehabilitation Project in Chandigarh** in the **International Workshop on Imperatives for Planning for Equitable and Prosperous Cities** from February 20-21, 2014 under

HUDCO Chair Programme at CRRID, Chandigarh.

- Delivered a lecture on **Finances for Urban Local Bodies in Northwestern India: Emerging trends, Issues and Alternatives in Regional Workshop on Municipal Finance for Urban Local Bodies** from March 6-7, 2014 under HUDCO Chair Programme at CRRID, Chandigarh

Shri Madan Mohan Singh

- Attended Data Dissemination Workshop of **Primary Census Abstract, Census of India, 2011** on September 27, 2013 organized by Director of Census Operations, Chandigarh held at Conference Hall, Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Public Administration, Sector 26, Chandigarh.
- Attended the **ToT Programme for the Project 'Evaluation of the Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) Dhanlakshami Scheme of Government of India in Sirhind block of Fatehgarh Sahib'** from October 6-9, 2013 held at The Dukes Retreat, Khandala, Lonavala, Maharashtra organized by IIPS, Mumbai at IIPS Conference Hall, Mumbai.
- Attended Data Dissemination Workshop of **Primary Census Abstract, Census of India, 2011** on December 19, 2013 organized by Director of Census Operations, Chandigarh held at CRRID, Chandigarh.

Dr. Neetu Gaur

- Presented paper on "**Indo-Pakistan Economic Relations: A Study of Small and Medium Industry**" at Lahore in International Conference on "Socio-Economic Cooperation between India and Pakistan" on **25-27 November, 2013** organised by Department of History and Pakistan Studies, University of the Punjab

- Presented a paper on **SMEs in Nepal and India: Potentials and Challenges for Bilateral Collaboration** at the Regional Conference on Cooperative Development, Peace & Security in South Asia organized by CSAS & CRRID at Kathmandu (Nepal) during 15-16 February 2014.

Dr. Kulwant Nehra

- Attended **9th Refresher Course on Public Economics** organised by National Institute of Public Finance and Policy at New Delhi from May 20 to June 14, 2013.
 - Attended a **workshop on Punjab Finances** organised by Department of Economics, at ICSSR complex, Panjab University, Chandigarh on July 2, 2013
 - Participated in **Brainstorming Session on ToR of 14th Finance Commission** organised by Finance Ministry, Govt. of Haryana at Yojana Bhawan, Panchkula, on July 5, 2013.
 - Participated in a **one-day interactive session on Empowerment of local bodies, both PRIs and ULBs**, on August 14, 2013 in Yojana Bhawan, Panchkula, organised by Haryana State Finance Commission.
 - Attended a **National Seminar on Black Economy in India, its Global Dimensions and Impact on Policies** on December 9-11, 2013 at Centre for Economic Studies and Planning JNU, New Delhi New Delhi.
 - Attended **55th Annual Conference of Indian Society of Labour Economics** on December 16-18, 2013 at Centre for Informal Sector and Labour Studies, School of Social Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.
- #### **Dr. Punit Gaur**
- Delivered a lecture on the topic of **Preparing for Fieldwork: Access and Ethics** as a key

Resource Person in a workshop organised by ICSSR on **Research Methodology** at Dungar College, Bikaner, Rajasthan on October 22, 2013.

- Presented paper titled, **India-Central Asia Relations: The Socio-Political Perspective** in the Second India-Central Asia Dialogue, held in Almaty, Kazakhstan on **16-17 June 2013**
- Presented paper titled, **National Building Processes in Post-Soviet Kazakhstan** at the three day International Conference on “Cooperative Development, Peace and Security in Central Asia: Challenges and Prospects” was organized in collaboration with the Centre for Central Asian Studies, University of Kashmir, **from 29th June - 1st July 2013**, at University of Kashmir.
- Presented paper on **India-Kazakhstan—Connect Central Asia Policy** in First International Scientific Conference on Eurasian Regional Studies, a two-day international seminar, on “India and Central Asia: Facing the Challenges together and Prospects for Cooperative Peace” on **20-21 September, 2013** organised by Eurasian National University and Centre for Military and Strategic Studies-The Academy of International Studies in collaboration with CRRID.
- Presented a paper on the **Process of Human Development in post-Soviet Kazakhstan** in two-day international seminar on “Post-Independence Development Strategies in Central Asia: Perspectives, Policies and Performance” in New Delhi. The seminar was organised by the **Academy of International Studies, Jamia Milia Islamia**, in collaboration with CRRID on **29-30 November, 2013**.
- Presented a paper on **Kazakhstan 2050 Strategy: Implications for India** at the two-day international conference “Development, Security

and Regional Cooperation in Central and South Asia: Euro-Asian Perspective” during 13th-14th March 2014.

Dr. Shaik Iftikhar Ahmed

- Presented paper titled, **Transnational Islamic Movements in Central Asia: Security Concerns** at the three day International Conference on “Cooperative Development, Peace and Security in Central Asia: Challenges and Prospects” was organized in collaboration with the Centre for Central Asian Studies, University of Kashmir, **from 29th June - 1st July 2013**, at University of Kashmir.
- Presented a paper on **Religious Fundamentalism in India: An Exigent Social Disaster** at 1st International Conference of APG on Disaster, Natural Resource Management and Socio-Economic Development organised by Department of Geography, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra on October 4-5, 2013.
- Attended a Lecture on **Flood Cause, Effect and Role of Police in Saving the Life of Victims** at workshop on Disaster Management on October 19, 2013 by Central Detective Training School, Chandigarh
- Presented paper on **Coping Flood Management: A Study of Two Punjab** at Lahore in International Conference on “Socio-Economic Cooperation between India and Pakistan” on 25-27 November, 2013 organised by Department of History and Pakistan Studies, University of the Punjab
- Presented a paper on **Trans-border Water Management: A Study of India and Nepal** at the Regional Conference on Cooperative Development, Peace & Security in South Asia organized by CSAS & CRRID at Kathmandu (Nepal) during 15-16 February 2014.

- Attended a Lecture on **Flood Cause, Effect and Role of Police in Saving the Life of Victims** at workshop on Disaster Management on 13th March 2014 by Central Detective Training School, Chandigarh.

Shri Sukhwinder Singh Randhawa

- Attended **one-day seminar on Librarian's Day** held at A.C. Joshi Library, Panjab University, Chandigarh on August 12, 2013.

Dr. Rajeev Sharma

- Presented paper entitled, **Vocational Training and Capacity Building Through CSR: A Case Study of SAIL**, at Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs (IICA), Manesar, 14-15 February, 2014 in National Residential Workshop on 'Corporate Governance Practices in India: Retrospect's and Prospects'.
- Attended international conference on the theme **Rejuvenation of Punjab Economy** organised by The Centre for Development Economics and Innovation Studies (CDEIS), Planning Commission Chair, Department of Economics, Punjabi University and University of California, Santa Cruz from March 21-23, 2014.

Mr. Jasbir Pal Singh Rakhra

- Presented a paper on **Rising Security Concerns and Border Management: Case of India and Nepal** at the Regional Conference on Cooperative Development, Peace & Security in South Asia organized by CSAS & CRRID at Kathmandu (Nepal) during 15-16 February 2014.

Dr. Gurinder Kaur

- Presented paper on **Vulnerabilities of Health: A tale of two nations at Lahore** at International Conference on "Socio-Economic Cooperation between India and Pakistan" on

25-27 November, 2013 organised by Department of History and Pakistan Studies, University of the Punjab

Ms. Anu Choudhury

- Presented paper on "**Narratives of Partition: A Socio-Cultural Analysis**" at Lahore in International Conference on "Socio-Economic Cooperation between India and Pakistan" on **25-27 November, 2013** organised by Department of History and Pakistan Studies, University of the Punjab
- Presented a paper on **Role of Civil Society in the Polity of India and Nepal** at the Regional Conference on Cooperative Development, Peace & Security in South Asia organized by CSAS & CRRID at Kathmandu (Nepal) during 15-16 February 2014.

Seminars attended/ Papers presented Jointly

Mrs. Meena Jatana and Shri Sukhwinder Singh

- Attended a lecture by Prof. Paul Nieuwenhuysen from Belgium on the theme **Information discovery systems for scientific organizations in 2013**, organized by A C Joshi Library, Panjab University during a Professional meet on December 4, 2013

Dr. Vijay Laxmi and Dr. Gurinder Kaur

- Presented paper titled, **Trade Potentials between India and Kazakhstan: An Overview** in the Second India-Central Asia Dialogue, held in Almaty, Kazakhstan on **16-17 June 2013**.
- Presented paper titled, **Health as a Development Indicator: The Kazakhstan Narrative** at the three day International Conference on "Cooperative Development, Peace and Security in Central Asia: Challenges and Prospects" was organized in

collaboration with the Centre for Central Asian Studies, University of Kashmir, from 29th June - 1st July 2013, at University of Kashmir.

Dr. D.K.Madaan, Dr. Neetu Gaur, Dr. Shaik Iftikhar Ahmed, Dr. Punit Gaur, Mr. Jasbir Pal Singh Rakhra, Dr. Vijay Laxmi, Dr. Gurinder Kaur, and Ms Anu Choudhury

- ❖ Presented their papers for Research Report on Pakistan and Kazakhstan during one day Workshop on **28th March 2014**.

Library

As on March 2014, library has 27,469 documents. A total number of 523 books / reports were added to the collection during 2013-14. The library received 112 journals, both Indian as well as Foreign. In addition, it received 18 journals on exchange and 14 on complementary basis from India and abroad. The library continues to provide reference services, wi fi, inter library loan services, list of new additions to CRRID library, DELNET facilities, CD- ROM facilities and reprographic facilities to its users. During the year 2013-14, ICSSR has provided access to the databases like JSTOR, IndiaStat Database, EcoLit with Full Text (EBSCO), Online SAGE Journals and On-line Data Series: EPWRF India Times Series (EPWRFITS) for the use of faculty

Computer Centre

The Computer Centre continues to provide key support services to research and other related activities at CRRID. Its services are being extensively used by faculty, staff and other visiting researchers, scholars and participants from India and abroad. During the year 2013-14, the Computer Centre upgraded its hardware/software/tools and applications in both, data and communication. Both primary and secondary data pertaining to projects or otherwise was handled by the Computer Centre as per the requirements of the research. Senior faculty

and research staff have been provided with dedicated internet connections at their desktops. Dedicated high quality internet connections both in the Computer Centre and the Library of the Institute also facilitate research activities. Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) has been provided in the Computer Centre, Library and at the desktop of the research faculty for facilitating research work. The Guidance and Consultancy Centre, funded by the ICSSR, is also being run for the benefit of young scholars and M.Phil / Ph.D aspirants.

Man & Development (Quarterly Journal)

Man & Development was started more than three decades ago after bringing together a group of distinguished social scientists, planners, diplomats, administrators and eminent intellectuals drawn from different walks of life to discuss their experiences. The attempt, which was seemingly perceived as tentative, turned out to be a permanent forum of discussion, debate and cross-fertilisation of ideas in the field of social sciences, natural sciences, rural and industrial development, international relations and fundamental issues of contemporary relevance. The late Shri P N Haksar led this process after taking over both as Editor-in-Chief and Chairman of the Governing Body of Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development (CRRID). The mission laid down by him is sustained. The journal is now in the 35th year of its publication. Today its ramifications span across as many as 170 countries, and ever growing membership within India. It has been published with exemplary regularity, with four issues every year. With publication of no less than 1423 research papers to its credit, and analytical articles authored by Noble Laureates, leading intellectuals, renowned experts, well-known planners and experienced administrators, the journal is highly valued for its in-depth analysis and related policy enunciations of the entire complex process of our political, social, economic and cultural transformation. At present Shri Salman Haider has

taken over as Chairman of the Editorial Board and Professor S.S. Johl has taken over the responsibility of editing this journal of repute. The articles published in journals are being referred to Referees, before they are published. The editorial research support is provided by Ms. Suman Khosla.

Visit Abroad

❖ **Field and Rapport-Building Visits under project “Cooperative Development, Peace and Security in South and Central Asia”:**

- Dr Rashpal Malhotra, EVC, CRRID and Col Subhash Bakshi visited Kathmandu to meet Dr Nischal Nath Pandey, Director, CSAS, Kathmandu, Nepal during 27th – 29th Oct 2013 in connection with organizing international conference in Nepal.
- Prof. D.K. Madaan, Dr. Neetu Gaur and Dr. Shaik Iftikhar Ahmed visited Centre for South Asian Studies, University of the Punjab, Lahore on 26th November 2013.
- Prof. Madaan and Dr. Neetu Gaur also visited Department of Economics, University of the Punjab, Lahore on 26th November 2013, and met Prof Dr Hafeez ur Rehman, Chairperson.
- Dr Shaik Iftikhar Ahmed visited Department of Geography, University of Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan on 26th November 2013.
- Dr. Neetu Gaur visited SMEDA (Small and Medium Enterprise Development Authority of Pakistan) and interacted with Mr Muhammad Ashraf Shakori, Information Officer at SMEDA and his other colleagues on 28th November 2013.
- Dr Neetu Gaur, Dr Shaik Iftikhar Ahmed, Ms Anu Choudhury, and Dr Gurinder Kaur visited the Pakistan Studies Centre, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan and interacted with Professor Dr Massarrat Abid, Director, Pakistan Studies Centre, University of the Punjab, Lahore on 26th November 2013.

- Dr Gurinder Kaur visited institute of Folk and Spiritual Medicine of Kazakhstan, Almaty, Kazakhstan on 18th June 2013.

❖ **Shri Rashpal Malhotra, Professor Sucha Singh Gill, Col. Subhash Bakshi and Dr. Punit Gaur**

Visited Kazakhstan to participate in First International Scientific Conference on Eurasian Regional Studies, a two-day international seminar on “India and Central Asia: Facing the Challenges together and Prospects for Cooperative Peace” on September 20-21, 2013.

❖ **Professor Sucha Singh Gill, Dr. D.K.Madaan, Dr. Neetu Gaur, Dr. Shaik Iftikhar Ahmed, Dr. Gurinder Kaur and Ms Anu Choudhury**

Visited Lahore, Pakistan to attend an International Conference on “Socio-Economic Cooperation between India and Pakistan” on **25-27 November, 2013** organised by Department of History and Pakistan Studies, University of the Punjab

❖ **Shri Rashpal Malhotra, Professor Sucha Singh Gill, Col. Subhash Bakshi, Ambassador P.S. Sahai, Dr. D.K.Madaan, Dr. Neetu Gaur, Dr. Shaik Iftikhar Ahmed, Mr. Jasbir Pal Singh Rakhra and Ms Anu Choudhury**

Visited Nepal to attend the Regional Conference on Cooperative Development, Peace & Security in South Asia organized by CSAS & CRRID at Kathmandu (Nepal) during 15-16 February 2014.

❖ **Amb. P.S. Sahai, Dr. Punit Gaur, Dr. Gurinder Kaur, Dr. Vijay Laxmi**

Visited Almaty Kazakhstan to attend second India Central Asia dialogue held in Almaty on 16-17 June, 2013

❖ **Professor S.S. Sangwan**

An international conference on Housing was attended on 16-17 April 2013 at Tashkent on invitation of Government of Uzbekistan. A paper on Housing Finance led growth in India was presented.

Other Activities

- Mr. Manoj Kumar Teotia is doing Ph.D. The topic of research is **Housing for the Urban Poor in a Planned City of Chandigarh: The Issues of Identity and Marginalization**. The questionnaire is being finalized for data collection.
 - Shri Sukhvinder Singh completed his Ph.D. on the topic **“Role of Extensia Education in the Development and Diversification of Agriculture in Punjab: A Case Study of Maize Growing Farmers**, December 2013.
 - **Professor Satish Verma**
 - ✓ **Awarded Ph.D.** on the topic “An Appraisal of Capital Budgeting Practices in Indian Corporate Sector” (Candidate Name: Roopali)
 - ✓ **Submitted Ph.D. Thesis** on “Growth Strategy for the Revival of Industrial Sector in Punjab” (Candidate Name: Gurinder Kaur)
 - ✓ **Submitted Ph.D. Thesis** on “Formation, Functioning and Microfinance Delivery of Self-Help Groups in Delhi State” (Candidate Name: Priyanka Murriya)
- All above thesis were submitted under the supervision of **Professor Satish Verma**
- **Dr. Neetu Gaur, Dr. Shaik Iftikhar Ahmed, Dr. Punit Gaur, Mr. Jasbir Pal Singh Rakhra, Dr. Vijay Laxmi, Dr. Gurinder Kaur, and Ms Anu Choudhury** have been doing one year Certificate Course in Russian Language from the Department of Russian Language, Panjab University, Chandigarh during the academic year 2013-14.
 - **Professor S.S. Sangwan**
 - a. As In-charge PRI Unit (Panchayati Raj Institutions) of CRRID supervised the work of 8 Associates Professors and assistant professors, even guided them in preparing new proposals.
 - b. Attended internal Seminars/Lectures/Conferences in CRRID.
 - c. Completed a study on computerisation of land Record in Punjab
 - d. Facilitated in 8 programmes of HUDCO chair
 - e. Administrative work of PRI chair and all officers & Investigator
 - **Professor R.S. Ghuman** is member 5th Joint Review Mission (2014) for Mid-Day Meal Scheme (Punjab), Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India.

FACULTY AND THE SUPPORTING OFFICIALS/STAFF

Executive Vice-Chairman

Dr. Rashpal Malhotra

Honors in Urdu, M.A. (Public Administration),
Honorary Degree of Doctor of Philosophy Conferred
upon by the Sookmyung Women's University, Seoul,
South Korea.

Founder Director of the Centre for Research in Rural
and Industrial Development (CRRID), Chandigarh.
Mainly responsible towards CRRID being accorded
the "National Status" in 1985 by the Ministry of
Human Resource Development (MHRD),
Government of India, New Delhi. Setting up
Population Research Centre (PRC) at CRRID by the
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government
of India at CRRID. Through his efforts CRRID was
granted special consultative status by the Economic
and Social Council, United Nations, New York in
February, 2005.

Areas of Specialization: Rural and Industrial
Development, Democratic Decentralization, Public
Affairs, Political Processes, Banking and Academic
Administration

Director General, CRRID

Professor Sucha Singh Gill

M.A. (Economics), Ph.D., Punjabi University, Patiala
Former Professor & Head, Department of Economics,
Punjabi University, Patiala

Former Dean, Academic Affairs, Dean, Social
Sciences and Dean Research, Punjabi University,
Patiala

Vice-President of Indian Association of Social
Science Research Institutions (IASSI), Elected
President for Annual Conference for Indian Society
of Labour Economics.

Areas of Specialization: Development Economics,
International Economics, Punjab Economy.

Senior Advisors

Dr. S.K. Mangal

Former Founder Managing Director, Punjab State
Electronics Development Corporation, Chandigarh.
Senior Advisor

Areas of Specialization: Industry and Technology
Transfer, Management, Information Technology
including e-Governance.

J.P. Gupta

Former Financial Commissioner and Former
Chairman, Finance Commission, Punjab
Senior Advisor and Honorary Director, Urban
Governance and Development

Areas of Specialization: Fiscal and Financial
Management, Resource Generation in Urban Local
Bodies, Urban Governance and Management.

Paramjit S. Sahai

Former High Commissioner of India to Malaysia and
former Ambassador of India to Sweden.

Senior Advisor

Areas of Specialization: International Relations,
Peace and Diplomacy and Indian Diasporas.

Consultants/Coordinators

Col.(Retd.)SubbashBakshi

Areas of Specialization: Security, Rural
Development, Social Development and Social
Welfare.

Pratipal Kaur Real

B.A., Panjab University, Chandigarh; LLB

Areas of Specialization: Establishment, Human
Resource Development and Financial Affairs.

Research Faculty

Professors

Kuldip Kaur

Hony. Director, Population Research Centre,
Acting Secretary-cum-Establishment Officer
M.A.(History), M.Ed., Ph.D., Panjab University,
Chandigarh

Areas of Specialization: Policy Education: Higher,
Rural, Religious Minorities and Literacy.
Reproductive Child Health Care, Capacity Building
in Panchayati Raj Institutions, Monitoring, Field
Based Action Programmes and Surveys.

P.P. Balan (on deputation to KILA)

M.A. (History & English), Ph.D.

Former Director, Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA), Thrissur (Kerala); Earlier Head of the P.G. Department of History, C.A.S. College, Madurai.

Areas of Specialization: Decentralised Planning.

Aswini Kumar Nanda

M.A.(Economics), Utkal University, Bhubaneswar; M.Phil, JNU, New Delhi; Ph.D., International Institute of Population Sciences, Mumbai; M.Sc. (Demography), University of London, London.

Areas of Specialization: Fertility, Family Planning, Ageing and Migration.

Professor Nehru-SAIL Chair

Ranjit Singh Ghuman

M.A. (Economics), M.Phil., Ph.D., Punjabi University, Patiala

Former Professor & Head, Department of Economics, Punjabi University, Patiala

Former Dean College Development Council, Punjabi University, Patiala

Former Vice-President, Indian Society of Labour Economics.

Areas of Specialization: Punjab Economy, WTO and Global Economy and South Asian Economy.

Professor SBI chair

Sher Singh Sangwan

M.A. (Economics), M.Phil., Ph.D., Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi: CAIB Indian Institute of Banking and finance, Mumbai.

Former General Manager (Eco), National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development, Mumbai and Consultant of National Bank's Consultancy Services and Agricultural Finance corporation Served in 8 States of India in various Capacities including

Faculty Member of National Bank Staff college Lucknow, District Development Manager Dehradun and State Incharge Arunachal Pradesh. Presently Member of Haryana Krishi Ayog's Working Group on Linking Farmers with Market.

Areas of Specialization: Rural Credit, Microfinance and Financial Inclusion, Impact Evaluation studies of

Agriculture, Poverty alleviation, microfinance, rural-non-farm sector and infrastructure.

Professor RBI chair

Satish Verma

M.A. (Economics), Ph.D., Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar.

Former Professor & Head (Economics), Dean Faculty of Economics & Business (1998-2000), Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar.

Former Director Centre for Distance Education (2002-06); Publications (2008-09); and UGC Academic Staff College (2010-12), Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar.

Member, (Punjab Government) Committee on Higher Education in Punjab: Vision 2020 (2002-05); and Core Committee Punjab Education Policy 2025 (2011).

Senator, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar (2010-12).

Areas of Specialization: Monetary Policy and Money & Banking.

Professor-cum-Programme Coordinator (South & Central Asia)

Davinder Kumar Madaan

M.A. (Economics & Public Administration),

Ph.D. (Economics), Punjabi University, Patiala.

Professor of Economics, Punjabi University, Patiala.

Former Professor & Head, Department of

Economics, Lovely Professional University,

Phagwara. Former Principal, Punjabi University

Campus, Maur (Bathinda). Executive Committee

Member, Indian Economic Association.

Areas of Specialization: Development Economics, International Trade & South Asian Economy.

Associate Research Coordinators

Dr. Krishan Chand

M.A.(Geography), Ph.D. Punjabi University, Patiala

Areas of Specialization: Migration, Trade Unionism and Micro Planning.

Unmesh S. Rangnekar

M.A. (Economics), Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla. PGDIT

Areas of Specialization: Rural Development and Capacity Building in Panchayati Raj Institutions.

Dr. Rajesh Kumar Aggarwal, Senior Research officer, (PRC)

M.A.(Economics), M.Phil, Ph.D. LL.B., PGDHF&PE, Panjab University, Chandigarh.

Areas of Specialization: Health Economics, Service Dynamics and Programme Evaluation.

Sunil Bansal

M.A. (Economics), Panjab University, Chandigarh

Areas of Specialization: Rural Development and Agriculture.

Dr. Bindu Duggal

M.A (Sociology), M.Phil, Ph.D., Panjab University, Chandigarh.

Areas of Specialization: Urban Studies and Development, Social Development with particular reference to women and child.

Sukhwinder Singh

M.A.(Economics), M.Phil, Punjabi University, Patiala

Areas of Specialization: Rural Development and Capacity Building in Panchayati Raj Institutions, Agriculture and Evaluation Studies.

Assistant Professors**Manoj Kumar Teotia**

M.A., M.Phil. (Sociology), Panjab University, Chandigarh; MA (European Masters in Comparative Urban Studies), University of Urbino (Urbino) and University of Milano Bicocca (Milan), Italy

Areas of Specialization: Urban Studies, Governance, Social Development, Democratic Decentralization, Municipal Finance, Poverty and Environmental Infrastructure.

Madan Mohan Singh

M.A. (Economics), Magadh University, Magadh.

Areas of Specialization: Large Scale Surveys and Data Management.

Neetu Gaur

M.A. (Economics), Ph.D., Panjab University, Chandigarh.

Areas of Specialization: Development Economics.

Kulwant Singh

M.A. (Economics), M. Phil, Ph.D; M.B.A., Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak.

Areas of Specialization: Public Economics, Energy Economics, Regulation, Monetary & Financial Economics.

Punit Gaur

M.A. (Sociology), M.Phil, Ph.D., Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.

Areas of Specialization: Socio-Cultural and political understanding of Central Asian countries, Ethnicity, Clan Politics and Nationalism with particular reference to Kazakhstan, Sociological Perspective of international relations.

Shaik Iftikhar Ahmed

M.Sc., Ph.D. (Geography), Punjabi University, Patiala.

Areas of Specialization: Social Geography and Disaster Management.

Jasbir Pal Singh Rakhra

M.A. (International Policy Studies) & Certificate in Nonproliferation Studies, Monterey Institute of International Studies, U.S.A.; M.A.(Defence & Strategic Studies), Panjab University, Chandigarh

Areas of Specialization: Strategic Security, Counter-Terrorism & Intelligence, Anti-Money Laundering/Counter-Financing of Terrorism.

Rajeev Sharma

M.Phil.(Applied Economics);

Ph.D.(Economics), Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.

Areas of Specialization: Agriculture and Rural Development for Jammu and Kashmir, Rural Livelihood and Institutions.

Research Assistants

Pawan Kumar Sharma

M.A.(Geography), M. Phil., Ph.D., Panjab University, Chandigarh, Post Graduate Diploma in Health, Family Welfare and Population Education.
Areas of Specialization: Population Development and Family Planning Programme Assessment.

Poonam Kaushik

M.Sc.(Statistics), B.Ed. Panjab University, Chandigarh; Post Network Computing (NIIT). Diploma in Human Rights, Diploma in HIV and Family Education, IGNOU, New Delhi.
Areas of Specialization: Impact Assessment and Multivariate Analysis.

Vijay Laxmi

M.A. (Political Science), M.Phil., Ph.D., Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar.
Areas of Specialization: International Relations, Central Asian Geo-Political and Development Studies.

Anu Choudhury

M.A. (Sociology), Delhi School of Economics, New Delhi, M.Phil., Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.
Areas of Specialization: Central Asia, Internal Conflict, Judicial Reforms.

Gurinder Kaur

M.Sc.(Hons.) (Anthropology), Ph.D., Panjab University, Chandigarh.
Areas of Specialization: Social Anthropology and Medical Anthropology.

Gagan Deep Taneja

M.A.(Economics), B.Ed., Panjab University, Chandigarh; M.Phil.(Economics), Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar.
Areas of Specialization: Microfinance, Evaluation Studies, Econometrics and Mathematical Economics.

Research Investigators

Hans Lal

M.A. (Sociology), Vinayaka Missions University, Salem (TN)
Areas of Specialization: Rural Development.

Parmvir Singh

M.A. (Political Science), Punjabi University, Patiala; M. Phil. Vinayaka Missions University, Salem (TN).
Areas of Specialization: Rural Development and Capacity Building of PRIs.

Research Scholar (Contractual)

Sunil Agnihotri

M.A. (Geography), H.P.U., Shimla.
Area of Specialization: Health & Family Welfare.

Field Assistants

Rajesh Bhola

M.A. (Public Administration)

Kuldeep Singh

M.A. (Sociology), Vinayaka Missions University, Salem (TN).

Jr. Field Investigators

Baljinder Singh

M.A. (History)

Surinder Kumar

10+2

Library and Information Services

Meena Jatana

Deputy Librarian,
B.Sc. (Medical), M.A. (Public Administration), M.Lib.Sc, Panjab University, Chandigarh.
Areas of Specialization: Library Management and Information Services.

Sukhwinder Randhawa

Assistant Librarian
M.A.(Pol. Sc.), M.Lib. & Inf. Sc, GNDU, Amritsar, M.Phil (LIS), MKU, Madurai.
Areas of Specialization: Library Automation, Open Source Software for Libraries and e-Resources Management.

Ashok Kumar

Library Assistant
Matric, Diploma in Library Science

Harsh Singh

Library Attendant

10+2, Diploma in Library and Information Science

Data Processing Services**Sanjay Gupta**

Computer Programmer,

M.A.(Economics), PGDCA, PGADM, PGDHRD, IGNOU, New Delhi.

Areas of Specialization: Data Analysis and IT Enabled Services.

Ashwani Kumar Sharma

Sr. Computational Assistant

PGDCA, from APCL, Certificate in Internet & Web Page Designing, RCC, Chandigarh

Anita Gupta

Sr. Computational Assistant

Cert-in-Computer Operations, RCC, Chandigarh

Parveen Negi

Computational Assistant

Hem Singh

Computer Operator

Jagtar Singh

Sr. Data Punch Operator

Bindu Sharma

Sr. Data Entry Operator

Publications**Salman Haidar**

Chairman, Editorial Board,

Man and Development

Former Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi.

Principal Programme Advisor

Areas of Specialization: Ethnicity and Partition Related Peace Process.

Prof. Bhupinder Brar (Till December 2013)

Editor (*Man & Development*)

MA (Political Science), Panjab University, Chandigarh; Ph.D., Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.

Professor of Political Science, Panjab University, Chandigarh;

Hony. Director, ICSSR North-Western Regional Centre, Chandigarh

Areas of Specialization: International Relations (special focus on South Asia, Indian Foreign Policy, former Soviet Bloc); Political Philosophy.

S.S. Johl (From January 2014)

Editor in Chief (*Man & Development*)

M.Sc. (Agricultural Economics), M.A. (Economics), Ph.D., Panjab University, Chandigarh.

Chancellor, Central University of Punjab, Bathinda.

Former Vice-Chancellor of Punjabi University, Patiala and Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana.

Suman Khosla

Editorial Research and Publication Officer,

M.A. (History), B.Lib.Sc., Panjab University, Chandigarh

Areas of Specialization: History, Culture and Information Sciences.

General Administration**Professor Kuldip Kaur**

Secretary-cum-Establishment Officer (Acting)

M.A.(History), M.Ed., Ph.D., Panjab University, Chandigarh

Areas of Specialization: Policy Education: Higher, Rural, Religious Minorities and Literacy.

Reproductive Child Health Care, Capacity Building in Panchayati Raj Institutions, Monitoring, Field Based Action Programmes and Surveys.

Sandipan Sharma

Accounts Officer

Financial Advisor (Acting)

B.Com (Hons), PGDMSM

Areas of Specialization: Financial and Accounting Service.

P.L. Passi

Construction and Maintenance Engineer

S.K Sharma

Project Superintendent

Rajan Thomas

Private Secretary to Director-General

Meenal Barua

Private Secretary to Executive Vice-Chairman
B.Com., Delhi University, Delhi

Aarti Sood

Stenographer (Senior Scale)

Anil Kumar Dhiman

Senior Assistant
M.Com, MBA (Finance), PGDCA

Gursharan Kaur

UDC

Anita Kesar

UDC/Typist

Suresh Kumar

Store-cum-Hospitality Assistant

Braham Singh

E&D Machine Operator

**List of the Members of the Society and Governing Body of
Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development (CRRID)
(for the term commencing from 1st September 2013 to August 31st 2018)**

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>*** 1. Professor (Dr.) Manmohan Singh
(Former Prime Minister of India)
3, Motilal Nehru Marg
New Delhi - 110011</p> | <p>*** 2. Shri Keshub Mahindra
(Chairman, Governing Body, CRRID)
President CRRID Society)
Chairman Emeritus,
Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd.
Gateway Building, Apollo Bunder
Mumbai 400001</p> |
| <p>** 3. Professor R.P. Bambah
Senior Vice Chairman,
1275, Sector 19,
Chandigarh 160 019</p> | <p>*** 4. Shri T.K.A. Nair
(Former Advisor to Prime Minister of India)
3AB Purana Qila Road
New Delhi 110 011</p> |
| <p>*** 5. Professor B.L. Abbi
E-1/1, Sector 14,
Panjab University Campus
Chandigarh 160 014</p> | <p>*** 6. Dr. S.K. Mangal
64, Sector 11-A
Chandigarh 160 011</p> |
| <p>*** 7. Shri Rashpal Malhotra
Executive Vice-Chairman
Centre for Research in Rural
and Industrial Development
19-A, Madhya Marg,
Chandigarh 160 019</p> | <p>*** 8. Dr. K.K. Talwar
(Former President
National Academy of Medical Sciences,
India)
Chairman
National Institute of Technical Teachers
Training
and Research (NITTTR), Guest House
Sector-26, Chandigarh -160019</p> |
| <p>** 9. Professor Sucha Singh Gill
Director General
Centre for Research in Rural
and Industrial Development
19-A, Madhya Marg,
Chandigarh 160 019</p> | <p>** 10. Shri V. K. Sibal
(Former Member
Human Rights Commission, Punjab)
House No. 29, Sector 5
Chandigarh- 160 008</p> |
| <p>** 11. Shri M J Akbar
(Former Editorial Director, Sunday
Guardian)
No. 6, Eastern Avenue
IInd Floor, Maharani Bagh
New Delhi 110 065</p> | <p>** 12. Col. Subhash Bakshi
(Consultant/Coordinator
MEA Project, CRRID)
C-1/40, Sector 36
Noida 201 303</p> |
| <p>** 13. Professor Ramesh Dadhich
Indian Council of Social Science
Research (ICSSR)
(Ex-Officio Member-Nominee of
ICSSR)
JNU Institutional Area
Aruna Asaf Ali Marg,
New Delhi – 1100067</p> | <p>** 14. Chief Secretary, Punjab
(Ex-Officio Member-Nominee of Pb. Govt.)
Punjab Government Civil Secretariat
Chandigarh</p> |

- ** 15. **Shri Rajan Kumar Gupta**
Principal Secretary
Department of Planning,
Government of Haryana
(Ex-Officio Member-Nominee of
Haryana Government)
Civil Secretariat, Chandigarh
- * 16. **Professor S R Hashim**
Chairman
Indian Association of Social
Science Institutions (IASSI)
C-40, Jaswant Apartments
Okhla Village, Jamia Nagar
New Delhi 110 025
- * 17. **Professor Bhuvan Chandel**
(Former Director
Indian Institute of Advanced Study)
Centre for Studies in Civilization
DD-16, Kalkaji
New Delhi 110019
- * 18. **Professor S.S. Johl**
(Chancellor
Central University of Punjab, Bathinda)
2920, Gurdev Nagar
Ludhiana 141 001
- * 19. **Professor B.B. Bhattacharya**
(Former Vice Chancellor Jawaharlal
Nehru University)
A-44, Sarva Sandhi Apartments
Plot No. 8, Sector 9, Dwarka
New Delhi 110 075
- * 20. **Shri R.S. Cheema**
Senior Advocate
Punjab and Haryana High Court
Kothi No. 80, Sector 18
Chandigarh
- * 21. **Shri Rajinder Gupta**
Vice Chairman
Punjab Planning Board
Room no. 20—A, 7th Floor
Punjab Civil Secretariat, Chandigarh
- * 22. **Professor Abdul Wahid**
Vice Chancellor,
Central University of Kashmir
Qureshi Manzil, 50 Naseembad
Saderbal
Srinagar (J&K)
- * 23. **Dr. (Smt.) Nina Puri**
Patron, Family Planning Association of
India
D-860, New Friends Colony
New Delhi-110 065
- * 24. **Shri K Natwar Singh**
(Former Minister of External Affairs)
105, Jor Bagh
New Delhi – 110 003
- * 25. **Shri Brajinder Singh**
Managing Editor
Ajit Samachar
Jalandhar
- * 26. **Dr. G.S. Kalkat**
Chairman
Punjab State Farmers Commission
House No.996, Phase IV
Mohali
- * 27. **Professor Surinder Kumar**
Director
Giri Institute of Development Studies
Sector Ó', Aliganj Housing Scheme
Lucknow 226 024
- * 28. **Dr. Shalina Mehta**
Professor of Social and Cultural
Anthropology (re-employed)
House No. 1551, Sector 38 B
Chandigarh 160036
- * 29. **Shri Chandra Mohan**
(Former Chairman
Twenty first Century Battery Ltd.)
202, Sector 36-A,
Chandigarh- 160 036
- * 30. **Shri Gautam Kapoor**
(Director Black Jack India Ltd.)
Managing Director
Radisson Windsor Hotel
G T Road,
Jalandhar

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>* 31. Shri Satish Dhand
Managing Director
SADEM Industries
(C-4, Focal Point,
Dhandri, Ludhiana)
32, Club Road, Ludhiana</p> | <p>* 32. Shri Rajiv Dhand
Chartered Accountant
H.No.4, Sector 18-A
Chandigarh 160 018</p> |
| <p>* 33. Dr. A.K. Rajwanshi
Professor and Head of the Deptt of
Pathology
Post Graduate Institute of Medical
Education and Research (PGIMER)
H.No. 59, Sector 24, Chandigarh</p> | <p>* 34. Shri. Rajiv Kataria
Advisor to Videocon,
R-615, New Rajinder Nagar
New Delhi – 110 060</p> |
| <p>* 35. Dr. Suresh Chandra Sharma
Professor of Otorhinolaryngology &
Head and Neck Surgery
All India Institute of Medical
Sciences
Ansari Nagar,
New Delhi – 110 029</p> | <p>* 36. Dr. (Mrs.) Harinder M. Sandhu
Associate Professor in Psychology
Mata Sundri College
(Delhi University)
Delhi</p> |
| <p>* 37. Professor Manmohan Gupta
Professor of Physics
Department for Advanced Study in
Physics
Panjab University,
Chandigarh 160014</p> | <p>* 38. Professor Jaspal Singh
Vice Chancellor
Punjabi University
Patiala</p> |
| <p>* 39. Dr. Kuldip Kaur
Acting Secretary cum Establishment
Officer
Centre for Research in Rural and
Industrial Development
Sector -19-A, Madhya Marg,
Chandigarh – 160 019</p> | |

*** Life Members of the Governing Body and Society

** Members of the Governing Body and Society

* Members of the Society